



XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology
Yokohama, Japan
13-19 July 2014



International Sociological Association
Research Committee on Futures Research (ISA-RC07)

Facing an Unequal World Challenges for Global Sociology

Program Coordination:
Celi Scalón
Markus S. Schulz



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Cover photo (mss 2004): Ryōan-ji (龍安寺) Zen Garden in Kyoto. This dry-landscape garden dates back to the 15th Century. It consists of groups of rocks and mosses, surrounded by raked gravel. They are so arranged that they cannot be all seen at once.

Disclaimer: The indication of country names following author names are provided for information purposes only. Their use should not be construed to necessarily imply an author's identification with that country nor an endorsement of its policies nor of the concept of nations or states as such.

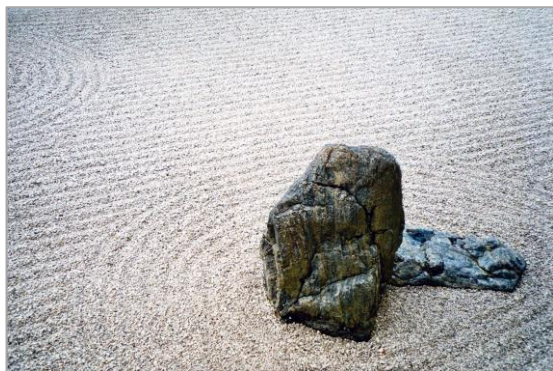
Dear Colleagues:

The XVIII World Congress of Sociology will be convened in Yokohama, Japan, 13-19 July 2014 on the theme “Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology”.

The study of inequalities is at the heart of sociology since its inception. A range of sessions discusses concepts that describe the different dimensions of inequality, the processes, templates, and dynamics that produce, maintain, or exacerbate it, and the struggles, visions, and strategies for overcoming it.

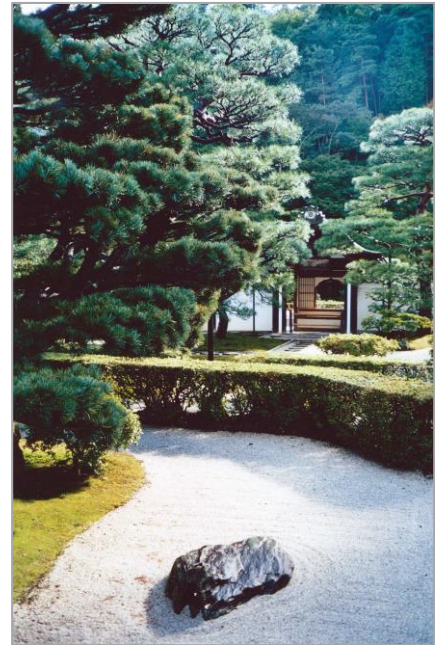
The sessions draw from diverse theoretical, empirical, and practical approaches, including interdisciplinary collaboration. They examine the political, economic, social, cultural, and technological aspects of inequality, and how they intersect with one another at different spatial scales. Forward-oriented sociology does not stop at describing current trends, but aims to explore the underlying patterns, preconditions, and possibilities for change. Our program brings into dialog scholars from dozens of countries of all continents and world regions.

The overall preparations for the World Congress have been going very well thanks to the extraordinary work of Michael Burawoy and the Executive Committee, Raquel Sosa and the Program Committee, Koichi Hasegawa and the Local Organizing Committee in Japan, and Izabela Barlinsky and her staff at the Secretariat in Madrid. Enormous thanks go to the session organizers and members of the scientific committee who contributed unwavering inspiration, never shy of crossing the boundaries of different fields. Special thanks deserves Celi Scalon for her intellectual courage throughout the process and her relentless energy in navigating the new online system. Last but not least, many thanks to all the presenters of a paper. Only jointly can we hope to tackle the challenges of our unequal world.



The congress will be hosted at the Yokohama Pacifico, a giant building complex in Minato Mirai, the seaside neighborhood that is also known as the “Harbor of the Future” and thus uniquely suited for our global conversation about future challenges!

Best regards,
Markus S. Schulz, PhD
President, ISA-RC07



Award Announcements

Inaugural Lifetime Achievement Awards

The International Sociological Association Research Committee on Futures Research (ISA-RC07) announces the winners of the Inaugural Lifetime Achievement Awards for the Most Distinguished Contributions to Futures Research. The jury of this quadrennial award was composed of Reimon Bachika (Kyoto, Japan; former ISA-RC07 President), Jan Nederveen Pieterse (University of California at Santa Barbara, USA), Celi Scalon (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), and Markus S. Schulz (University of Illinois, USA; chair). In consultation with members of the Executive Board and distinguished scholars in the field, the jury has reviewed nominations from around the world and reached its conclusions after careful deliberation. The decisions were unanimous. The jury followed the Award Rules that called for making more than one award at this inaugural occasion to catch up with past accomplishments. The inaugural awards honor great living scholars from generations born before the end of World War II who have made, in quite different ways, most distinguished contributions to forward-oriented sociology. They have inspired us and shaped the way we conceive of futures. In alphabetical order, the winners are:

Ulrich Beck

Wendell Bell

Fernando Henrique Cardoso

Johan Galtung

Eleonora Barbieri Masini

The awards will be presented at upcoming events. Ulrich Beck will deliver his award speech in Yokohama during a special session of the World Congress (see scheduling details in this newsletter). Fernando Henrique Cardoso will be the honoree at the futures symposium July 2015 in Rio de Janeiro. Johan Galtung and Eleonora Barbieri Masini will talk at the ISA Forum in Vienna 2016. Wendell Bell will be honored during an event to be scheduled in North America. Stay tuned for further details and reports in the next newsletters.

Award for Best Graduate Student Paper

The International Sociological Association Research Committee on Futures Research (ISA-RC07) announces its Award for Best Graduate Student Paper to

Arnab Roy Chowdhury

Arnab Roy Chowdhury is currently a graduate student at the National University of Singapore. A panel of sociologists judged his paper on “State-Formation from Below” the best paper submitted for the 2014 Inaugural Quadrennial Competition by sociology graduate students from around the world. The jury was composed of Markus S. Schulz (USA; ex-officio), Eleonora Barbieri Masini (Italy), Scott North (Japan), Celi Scalon (Brazil), and Radhamany Sooryamoorthy (South Africa). In addition to a certificate, the junior prize winner receives US\$ 2,000, which can be used to defray travel costs for participating in the World Congress. Based on review by the same jury members, ISA-RC07 announces the winner of its

Graduate Student/Junior Scholar Travel Grant: Ladan Rahbari

Lahdan Rahbari is a graduate student/junior scholar in Iran and will receive US\$ 1,000 in support of expenses related to participation in the 2014 ISA World Congress.



Sessions Program

The International Sociological Association is organizing its XVIII World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, Japan, 13-19 July 2014. The Research Committee Futures Research (RC 07) convenes its sessions on the general theme of “Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology” and presents a series of sessions on a wide range of pertinent issues with papers related to future-oriented social research from diverse theoretical, empirical, and practical approaches, including interdisciplinary collaboration.

Note: Please refer to the section on Practical Information at the end for details such as due dates, registration, format, logistics, and how to get to the venues. Please contact the Session Organizer and/or Session Chair for questions related to your session. For further questions related to the program, please contact: <celiscalon@gmail.com> and/or <isarc07@gmail.com>. Please contact <isaconf@confex.com> for any follow-up on congress registration status.

Disclaimer: This program is subject to potential change, including, but not limited to, potential change in the sequence and composition of sessions, schedule, and venues. Please make sure to double-check times and locations upon arrival.

Sessions are listed in chronological order. Please note that the numbering therefore differs from the listing in the initial Call for Papers.

Monday, 17 July 2014, 10:30AM-12:20PM
Room: 501

1. Characteristics of Neoliberalism in a Time of Global Crisis

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC02 Economy and Society and RC09 Social Transformation and Sociology of Development

Organizer/Chair:

Ulrike M.M. SCHUERKENS, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and University Lille, France, uschuerkens@gmail.com

Paper Presentations:

Before and Beyond Neoliberalism: The Development of Precarity and the Emerging Alternative

Kevan HARRIS, Princeton University, USA, and **Ben SCULLY**, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

New Donors of Development Assistance: Theorizing the Future of the OECD Aid Apparatus
Jeffrey JACKSON, University of Mississippi, USA

Consequences of Newer Media of Communication within Economy as a System
Eliana HERRERA-VEGA, University of Ottawa, Canada

The Social Constitutionalization of Trade? The WTO-Trips and the Chances of Re-embedment of the Global Regime of Intellectual Property
Pablo HOLMES, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Sociology of Corruption
Sascha GRIMMER, University of Basel, Switzerland

Monday, 14 July 2014, 12:30PM-1:50PM
Room: 501

2. Wither the 2011 Mobilizations: Progressive, Regressive or Irrelevant

Integrative Session RC07 Futures Research with RC36 Alienation Theory and Research and RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

Organizer:

Lauren LANGMAN, Loyola University of Chicago, USA

Chair:

Vessela MISHEVA, Uppsala University, Sweden

Presentations:

Transforming Struggles: Organizational Modes, Mobilization Outcomes, and Occupy Wall Street

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA

Comparing Occupy Movements: Global Mobilizing Power, Local Political Context and Dynamic (Oral Presentation)

Lev GRINBERG, Ben Gurion University, Israel

The Middle Eastern Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy

Valentine MOGHADAM, Northeastern University, USA; **Lauren LANGMAN**, Loyola University of Chicago, USA

Protest Mobilizations at the Beginning of the 21st Century: J14 as Part of a New Global Cycle of Protest

Tova BENSKI, College of Management Studies, Israel

Monday, 14 July 2014, 3:30PM-5:20PM

Room: 301

3. Civil Society and Collective Actions

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

Organizer/Chair:

Chair: **Balan PP**, Kerala Institute of Local Administration, India, balanpp25@gmail.com

Paper Presentations:

The Mobilization for Dignified Housing in Spain: A Case Study of the PAH

Montserrat EMPERADOR BADIMON, Université Lumière Lyon-2, France

How Do Rural Popular Groups Mobilized? Investigation about Local Resistances against the Closings of Classes in the French Context

Lorenzo BARRAULT, University of Strasbourg, France

Collective Action between the Street and the Court: Public Hearings in India

Stephanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud, CNRS, France

Even the Most Marginalized Can and Do Exercise Collective Agency! Case Study Empowerment Programme for Caregivers of Children with Disabilities in a South African Township

Jean ELPHICK, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Inequalities and Dynamics in Health of Indian Tribal Women: An Empirical Perspective

Y.Ravindranath RAO, St. Mary's Syrian College, India

Rise of Self-Help Groups as a Social Movement: Experiences from the Indian State of Odisha

Binay Kumar PATTNAIK, Institute for Social and Economic Change, India and **Akhaya Kumar NAYAK**, Indian Institute of Management Indore, India

What's New about New Social Movement in a Time of Economic Crisis? Reflections about the Portuguese Disabled People's Movement

Fernando FONTES, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Affiliated Papers:

The Socio-Political Activity of Citizens in the Formation of Civil Society in Russia
Leisian KAIUMOVA, Ulyanovsk State Technical University, Russia

Protecting Life: Values, Emotions, and Solidarity of the Right of Asylum Movement
Jonas TOUBØL, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Monday, 14 July 2014, 5:30PM-7:20PM

Room: 301

4. Intellectual South-South and North-South Dialogues: Critical Thinking, Theory and Collective Praxis

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

Organizers:

Alberto BIALAKOWSKY, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina, albiala@gmail.com

Alicia Itati PALERMO, Universidad Nacional de Luján, Argentina,
aliciaipalermo@gmail.com

Chairs:

Alberto BIALAKOWSKY, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Nora GARITA, Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología, Costa Rica

Paper Presentations:

Circulation of 'Social Movement Unionism' Concept as a Case of Intellectual South-South and North-South Dialogue

Ercüment CELIK, University of Freiburg, Germany

South-South Dialogues: Social Movements and Intellectual Movements

Breno BRINGEL, State University of Rio de Janeiro (IESP-UERJ), Brazil

Intellectuals and Development: Reflection from Diverse Latin America Statements

Paolo Henrique MARTINS, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Affiliated Papers:

Pensamiento Crítico dela Desigualdad Social en y desde el Sur Global: Resistencias y Alternativas

Jaime PRECIADO, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

Hacia una Teoría y Práxis Contrahegemónicas de la Globalización Neoliberal, desde los Movimientos Sociales Latinoamericanos y el Caribe

Jules FALQUET, University of Paris, France

Quién Programa las Redes Sociales en Internet? El Caso de Twitter en el Movimiento #YoSoy132 en México

Luis Cesar TORRES NABEL Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Mexico

La Investigación Acción Participativa y la Construcción de una Sociología Global

Borja MIGUEL, Escuela Superior de Administración Pública and Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

5. Open Themes - Part I

Temas Abiertos - Parte I

Thèmes Ouverts - Part I

RC07 Futures Research Roundtables Session

Organizers:

Celi SCALON, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, celiscalon@gmail.com

Hiro TOYOTA, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan, htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp

Walden BELLO, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Organizing Chairs:

Sonia K. GUIMARAES, Federal University do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, sonia21@ufrgs.br

Hiro TOYOTA, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan, htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

5a Open Themes – Part I:

Roundtable A: Futures of Aging

Chair:

TBA

Paper Presentations:

The Potlatch of the Young: The Paradox of Excessive Intergenerational Solidarity in Aging Welfare States

Peter THIJSEN, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Socio-Economic Consequences of the Population Aging

Vadim BEZVERBNY, Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS), Russia

Experiences on Improving Quality in Home Care Services for Seniors in Argentina

Adriana FASSIO, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Family Structure, Socioeconomic Well-Being and Elderly Chronic Illness in Thailand

Yothin SAWANGDEE, Mahidol University, Thailand; and **Piyawat KATEWONGSA**, Mahidol University, Thailand

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

5b Open Themes – Part I:

Roundtable B: Modes of Resistance

Chair:

TBA

Paper Presentations:

What Does Gezi Park Resistance Mean in Turkish Democracy?

Meral S. ÖZTOPRAK, Yeditepe University, Turkey

The Day Wikipedia Stood Still: Wikipedia's Editors Participation in the 2012 Anti-SOPA Protests As a Case Study of Online Organization Empowering an International and National Political Opportunity Structures

Piotr KONIECZNY, Hanyang University, South Korea

Strategy and Identity in the “Conspiracy Milieu”

Jaron HARAMBAM, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Mobility of Labour and Pension Outcomes: An Analysis of the European Cross-Border Social Security Coordination

Irina BURLACU, Maastricht University, Netherlands; and **Cathal O'DONOGHUE**, Teagasc, Ireland

Where there is no Utopia? When Real Viral Social Spacing(s) Performs to Theory

Jelica STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Affiliated Papers:

From the Picket to the Congress: The Piqueteros Movement of Argentina in Parliament
Federico ROSSI, Tulane University, USA

Precarious Inflexible and the Lack of Futurity: The New Social Precariousness in the Era of Global Capitalism
Giovanni ALVES, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil

Affective Politics and the Queer Movement in India
Srila ROY, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Critical Approaches in the Study of Community Radio in México
Carlos Francisco BACA FELDMAN, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico

Pension Systems Sustainability and Inequality after Retirement: Evidence from OECD Countries
Orla GOUGH, Roberta ADAMI, and Kristina VASILEVA, Westminster Business School, UK

The Real Problem with Integration: Racial Alienation of People of Color, the Case of HWCUs
Eduardo BONILLA-SILVA, Duke University, USA

Race, the War on Drugs, and Illegal Cigarette Markets in the South Bronx
Jacqueline JOHNSON, Adelphi University, USA

'Bastards' in a Globalizing World: Subverting Ethno-Racial Hierarchies
Gerhard SCHUTTE, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, USA

Reification and Racism
Gregory ZUCKER, CUNY, USA

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 10:30AM-12:20PM
Room: 301

6. Challenges and Innovations in Contemporary Counter-Hegemonic Politics

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC02 Economy and Society

Organizers:

William K. CARROLL, University of Victoria, Canada, wcarroll@uvic.ca

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Paper Presentations:

'Decolonial Marxism' and Neozapatismo: Bridging Counterhegemonic Struggles in the Global North and South

Ana Cecilia DINERSTEIN, University of Bath, UK

Multilateral Trade Governance as a Social Field: Global Civil Society and the WTO

Kristen HOPEWELL, University of British Columbia, Canada

Many 'Post-Modern Princes'? Rival Cosmopolitanisms in the Global Field of Justice Movements

S A Hamed HOSSEINI, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Participatory Budgeting: Considerations about the Global Spread of a Local Practice

Sérgio Henrique ROCHA FRANCO, University of Barcelona, Spain; and **Wendell TEIXEIRA ASSIS**, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Brazil

2011 and 1968: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?

Bryn JONES, University of Bath, UK; and **Mike O'DONNELL**, University of Westminster, UK

Participatory Budgeting in the US: The Role of Key Actors in Shaping Turnout

Madeleine PAPE, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

Affiliated Papers:

"Intercultural State" the Challenges of Indigenous Politics Beyond Post-Neoliberalism and Counter-Hegemony

Roger MERINO, University of Bath, UK

Explaining Strength of Radical Left Parties in Europe: Netherlands and Italy Compared (1990-2012)

Cesar GUZMAN-CONCHA, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Global Feminist Counter-Hegemonic Politics and Transformative Perspectives

Angela MILES, University of Toronto, Canada

Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 2:00PM-3:20PM
Room: 502

7. Facing an Unequal World: Social Injuries and Struggles of Inequality

ISA Plenary Session

Organizers:

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA and
Raquel SOSA, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

Chair:

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA

Presentations

Stunting and Deadly – Effects of Inequality
Göran THERBORN, University of Cambridge, UK/

Enigmas of Struggle in Neoliberal Times
Asef BAYAT, University of Illinois, USA

Expulsions: When Complexity Produces Elementary Brutalities
Saskia SASSEN, Columbia University, USA

Asian Prosperity and Inequality: Gains and Injuries of Success
Emma PORIO, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 3:30PM-5:20PM
Room: F205

8. BRICS and Global Futures

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizers/Chairs:

Jan NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, University of California, USA, jnp@global.ucsb.edu

Paper Presentations:

Toxic Leisure: The Future Expansion of Leisure and Environmental Sustainability in the BRIC Economies
Lynne CIOCHETTO, Massey University, New Zealand

A New Middle Class? Challenges for Inequality in an Emerging Country
Celi SCALON, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

South-South Cooperation under Analysis: Toward a New Pattern of International Relations?
Rosinha CARRION, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil and **Danielle ULLRICH**, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil

South Africa's Development Public Policies, Emerging Contradictions and Prospects in the BRICS Partnership
Sultan KHAN, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Perception of Discriminatory Practices among BRICS Countries: Brazil and South Africa
Danielle Cireno FERNANDES, University Federal of Minas Gerais, Brazil; and **Luciana LIMA**, Demography, Development Agency of the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 5:30PM-7:20PM
Room: 301

9. The Future of Teaching and Research in Universities

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC04 Sociology of Education and RC23 Sociology of Science and Technology

Organizers:

Jaime JIMENEZ GUZMAN, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, jjimen@unam.mx

A. Gary DWORKIN, University of Houston, USA, gdworkin@central.uh.edu

Gerardo DEL CERRO SANTAMARIA, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, USA, gdelcerro@gmail.com

Ralph MATTHEWS, University of British Columbia, Canada, ralph.matthews@ubc.ca

Chair:

Ralph MATTHEWS, University of British Columbia, Canada, ralph.matthews@ubc.ca

Paper Presentations:

Ignou-Paradigm Shift for Higher Education in India

Girijadevi VISHALAKSHI, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India

Ranking Regimes, "World Class" Universities, and the Impoverishment of Intellectual Life
Dave POST, Penn State University, USA

Discourse Distortion in University Communication

Olivier CHANTRAINE, Université Lille Nord de France, Geriico, France

Chilean Universities, Crisis Ordinarity, and Respatializing Knowledge

Susan TALBURT, Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, Georgia State University, USA

Research University in Modern Russia: From Science to Innovation

Maria DUSHINA, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia; **Nadia ASHEULOVA**, Centre for the Sociology of Science Studies; Russia and **Anatoly ABLAZHEY**, Institute of Philosophy and Law, Russia

Affiliated Papers:

Exclusion, Reproduction and Widening Global Access

Alexander LENGER and **Florian SCHUMACHER**, University of Freiburg, Germany

Towards a Democratic and Emancipatory University: Feminist Popular Extension and New Relations between University and Society in Brazil

Livia GIMENES DIAS DA FONSECA, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil, **Renata Cristina DE FARIA GONÇALVES COSTA**, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil and **Diego NEPOMUCENO NARDI**, Nagoya University, Japan

Tuesday, 15 July 2014, 7:30PM-8:50PM

Room: F205

10. The Sociology of Ulrich Beck

Special Session

Organizers: ISARC07 Executive Board and Senior Award Committee

Lifetime Achievement Award for Distinguished Contribution to Futures Research

Ulrich BECK, Ludwig Maximilian University, Germany & London School of Economics, UK

Towards a Cosmopolitan Turn: Reinventing Sociology for the 21st Century

(Acceptance Speech)

Wednesday, 16 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: F202

11. Sociological Images of the Future

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer/Chair:

Elisa REIS, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, epreis1@gmail.com

Paper Presentations:

Future Visions and Social Theory

Gabor KIRALY, Budapest Business School and Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary; **Gyorgy PATAKI**, Corvinus University of Budapest, and Environmental Social Science Research Group, Hungary; **Alexandra KOVES**, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary; and **Balint BALAZS**, Environmental Social Science Research Group, Hungary

Towards a New Security Culture 2030

Lars GERHOLD, **Monika MUSZYNSKA**, **Saskia STEIGER** and **Helga**, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Cultures of the Future: Habitus, Reflexivity and Capacity to Aspire

Giuliana MANDICH, University of Cagliari, Italy

Future Visions in Social Milieus among the Middle-Class of Nairobi and Mombasa – Empirical Results and Theoretization of Future Concepts

Florian STOLL, University of Bayreuth, Germany

El e-Government como Recurso para la Construcción y Consolidación de Liderazgos Presidenciales: Perspectivas Actuales y Tendencias Futuras en América Latina

Andrés Alberto MASI, Catholic University of Cuyo (San Rafael), Argentina

Affiliated paper:

Les Contraintes Actuelles de la Démocratie au Brésil: L'héritage de la Libéralisation "Par le Haut" du Régime Autoritaire (1974-1985)

Carlos S. ARTURI, Political Science, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Wednesday, 16 July 2014, 10:30AM-12:20AM

Room: F205

12. Real Utopias

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer/Chair:

Erik Olin WRIGHT, University of Wisconsin, USA, wright@ssc.wisc.edu

Paper Presentations:

Social and Solidarity Economy as a Real Utopian Design: A Comparative Perspective

Joana Soares MARQUES, University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil

Envisioning a Real Utopia in Iran

Simin FADAEI, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany

Creating a Gift-Based Sphere of Exchange in Greece

Andreas STREINZER, University of Vienna, Austria

Efficient Participatory Democracy: Real Utopia Model

Dmytro KHUTKYY, Kiev International Institute Sociology, Ukraine

Wednesday, 16 July 2014, 3:30PM-5:20PM

Room: F206

13. The Self as Project: Memory and Future in the Formation of Identity

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer:

Mariolina GRAZIOSI, University of Milan, Italy, mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it

Paper Presentations:

Emotions and the Self's Past and Future

Helena FLAM, University of Leipzig, Germany

The Self and Identity in Technological Times

Mariolina GRAZIOSI, University of Milan, Italy

Exploring the New Generation: The Role of the Past and the Future in the Formation of Identity

Izaskun ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, University of the Basque Country, Spain

The Shape of Selves to Come: Selfhood without Sexual Difference

Lucy NICHOLAS, Swinburne University, Australia

L'identité entre Construction et Renonciation: Réflexions de Ernesto de Martino et Georges Devereux sur la Sexualité dans une Dimension Transculturelle

Marina REPEZZA, CADIS (Centre d'analyse et d'intervention sociologiques), EHESS (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales), France

Erotic Justice and Self-Realisation: The New Politics of Chinese Women

Petula Sik-ying HO, Hong Kong University, China

Affiliated Paper:

The Split in the Perception of Identity: A Case from Gurkhas of India

Nishant SAXENA, University of Allahabad, India, and Anthropological Survey of India, India

Wednesday, 16 July 2014, 5:30PM-7:20PM

Room: F206

14. Inequality and Difference as Challenge for Social Theory

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer:

Emil Albert SOBOTTKA, Pontifical University do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Paper Presentations:

Alternative Lifestyles in Growth-Critical Societies – Conceptual Reflections on Social Movements

Dietmar J. WETZEL, University of Bern, Switzerland; Friedrich-Schiller-University of Jena, Germany

Rethinking Citizenship in a Post-National Constellation

Emil Albert SOBOTTKA, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; National Council for Scientific and Technological Development, Brazil

Social Inequalities in Latin American Social Thought: Beyond Culturalism and Class Theory
Pablo HOLMES, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Blocking the Road to the Future: Biases and Misperceptions of Chinese Youth
Anya HOMMADOVA, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Future of Democracy in the Modern World
Petr SMIRNOV, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia

Propuesta de Paradigma Neurocuántico / Proposal of Neuroquantic Paradigm
Carlos DE LA PUENTE, Complutense University, Spain

Affiliated Papers:

Las Comunidades Emocionales y La Construcción De Ciudadanía
Ana Marcela MUNGARAY LAGARDA, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Mexico

Inalienable: Righting, Writing, and Rights
Amanda KAPLAN, New York University, USA

Thursday, 17 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM
Room: 301

15. Future of Aging: Global and Comparative Perspectives on Trends, Implications, Policies, and Practices

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC11 Sociology of Aging
[Please see also related session #18]

Organizers/Chairs:

Julia ROZANOVA, University of British Columbia, Canada, julia.rozanova@ubc.ca

Paper Presentations:

Dark Shades of Travel: Death Tourism with its Legal and Social Implications
DeMond MILLER, Rowan University, USA

The 'Gap-Filling' Role of Civil Society Organisations for an Ageing Population in a Global Context: A Comparative Study of Three Welfare States - Japan, Britain and Sweden
Mayumi HAYASHI, King's College London, UK; **Utae MORI**, Osaka University of Economics, Japan; and **Itsuko TOYAMA (KANAMOTO)**, St. Andrew's University, Japan

The Cost of Living Longer: Projections of the Effects of Prospective Mortality Improvement on Economic Support Ratios for Eighteen More Advanced Economies

Nick PARR, Macquarie University, Australia; **Ka Ki (Jackie) LI**, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; and **Leonie TICKLE**, Macquarie University, Australia

Barrier and Risk Free Environments for Older People: A Survey Applied to State Provided Units in Chile, the Need of a New Policy Approach

Marcela PIZZI, University of Chile, Chile

Meaningful Aging in the Middle of Nowhere: Community, Subjectivity, and the Elderly in Rural Japan

Cheng-Heng CHANG, University of Illinois, USA

Affiliated Papers:

Older Persons Social Contribution in an Ageing Society: Demographic Dividend or Long Term Liability?

Tom EMERY, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, Netherlands

Future of Aging in Wallonia, Belgium: Lessons Learnt from a Cross-European Stakeholder Involvement Project

Pierre DELVENNE, **Benedikt ROSSKAMP**, **Céline PAROTTE** and **Géraldine ZEIMERS**, University of Liège, Belgium

Thursday, 17 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: Harbor Lounge B

16. Futures of Post-Neoliberalism in a Time of Global Crisis

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC02 Economy and Society and RC09 Social Transformation and Sociology of Development

Organizer:

Ulrike M.M. SCHUERKENS, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and University Lille, France, uschuerkens@gmail.com

Paper Presentations:

Revolution and Constitution-Making in the Arab World and Iran

Said ARJOMAND, Stony Brook University, NY, USA

Social and Civic Dialogue: Confronting the Challenges of the Post-Neoliberal Economy

Ulrike M.M. SCHUERKENS, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and University Lille 3, France

Neoliberalism Beyond Economics

Márcia CUNHA, University of São Paulo, Brazil and **Nilton Ken OTA**, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre-La Défense, France

Affiliated Papers:

Internalized Neoliberalism: A Comparison of Three US Social Movements

Meghan KALLMAN and **Stephanie MALIN**, Brown University, USA.

How Neo-Liberalism Changed the World. Political Justifications of Financial Deregulation in the Nordic Countries

Pekka SULKUNEN, University of Helsinki, Finland

The Return of Socialist Development in the 21st Century: The Political Economy of Food Sovereignty and Food Security in Nicaragua

Thomas MUHR, University of Bristol, UK

Identities, Social Cohesion and the Economic Crisis: The Case of Greece

Kanakis LELEDAKIS, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece

Thursday, 17 July 2014, 10:30AM-12:20PM

Room: 303

17. Socio-Ecological Inequality: Water Futures

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with WG02 Historical and Comparative Sociology

Organizer/Chair:

José Esteban CASTRO, Newcastle University, UK. esteban.castro@ncl.ac.uk

Paper Presentations:

'State-Formation From Below': Social Movement Of The Dam-Evictedes' and 'Legal Transformation' of the State in Maharashtra (India), 1960-1976

Arnab ROY CHOWDHURY, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Inequalities Faced By Women in IWRM Policies in Burkina Faso and Ghana

William's DARÉ, DRAOC, CIRAD, Burkina Faso; **Jean-Philippe VENOT**, Wageningen University, Netherlands; **Kalie LASITER**, Emory University, USA; and **Stephanie STAWICKI**, Emory University, USA

Enhancing Local Users in Water Resources Decision Making in Burkina Faso: How to Modify the Balance of Power

William's DARÉ, DRAOC, CIRAD, Burkina Faso; **Jean-Philippe VENOT**, Wageningen University, Netherlands; and **Frédérique JANKOWSKI**, CIRAD, France

A Method to Construct the New Framework for the Equitable Water Distribution -the Case Study of the "Water War" in Bolivia

Hiromi MAKITA, The University of Tokyo Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Japan

Struggling Against Water Environmental Inequality through Dialogue and Cooperation: Micropolitics under Suppressed Public Sphere

Kenji OTSUKA, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan

Supply-Side Economics and Demand-Side Planning: U.S. Southwest Water Challenges, the Case of Oklahoma

Hannah HOLLEMAN, Amherst College, USA

Affiliated Paper:

Negotiated Rationalities, Politicised Identities: Inter-Generational Relations, Water Conflicts and Mining in Chiu – Chiu, Chile

Francisco MOLINA, King's College London, UK

Thursday, July 17, 2014, 12:30PM-1:50PM

Room: 502

18. Inequality and the Future of Aging: Global and Comparative Perspectives on Trends, Implications, Policies, and Practices

Integrative Session RC07 Futures Research with RC10 Social Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management and RC11 Sociology of Aging
[Please see also related session #15]

Organizer:

Julia ROZANOVA, University of British Columbia, Canada

Presentations

Cleavages and Conflicts in Aging Societies: Generation, Age, Class?

Martin KOHLI, European University Institute, Italy

Filial Piety Expectations of Older Adults in Urban and Rural China

Merril SILVERSTEIN, Syracuse University, USA

Many Shades of Grey: Past, Present, and Future of Age Relations in America
Julia ROZANOVA, Yale University, USA

China's Aging Population and Challenges It Is Facing
Yi ZHANG, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

Thursday, July 17, 2014, 2:00PM-3:20PM
Room: 502

19. Facing an Unequal World: Overcoming Inequalities

ISA Plenary Session

Organizers:

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA and **Raquel SOSA**, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

Chair:

Raquel SOSA, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

Presentations:

The Tensions between the Struggles against Inequality and the Defense of the Rights of Mother Earth in South America
Edgardo LANDER, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Resilience, Resistance and Rewiring the World Economy: A View from the South
Ari SITAS, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Possibilities for New Forms of Resistance in the Neoliberal Era: Unification of All Rights Movements during Tekel Workers' Resistance in Turkey
Aylin TOPAL, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Historic Environment as an Opposing Element to Inequalities
Hiroyuki TORIGOE, Waseda University, Japan

Thursday, 17 July 2014, 3:30PM-5:20PM
Room: F206

20. Media Futures: Designs, Practices, Policies, Visions

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizers/Chairs:

Timothy W. LUKE, Virginia Tech, USA, twluke@vt.edu

Martine LEGRIS REVEL, Université de Lille, France, mart.revel@gmail.com

Paper Presentations

New Media and the Social Reconstruction of Reality

Mun Cho KIM, Korea University, South Korea

The Question of Internet Filtering: Negotiating Discourses of 'moral Panic' and 'risk' in the Australian and British Policy Debates

Caroline KEEN, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Comment/like/Retweet: Public Discussions of Economic Crisis News Information through Social Media and the Mobile Internet

Jeremy MATTHEW, Culture Media and Creative Industries, King's College London, UK

What the Ubiquitous Network Society Brings in Japan: Influences of the Mobile Internet Devices on Teenagers

Kenichi ITO, Gunma University, Japan

The Death of Reading (or, Worrying about the Wrong Things)

Wendy GRISWOLD, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

Affiliated Papers:

Finding the Meaning of the Internet by Staying Offline

Aksel TJORA, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

"Multiple Realities". Constructing the Self Across Online and Offline Social Contexts

Gianna CAPPELLO, University of Palermo, Italy; and **Marianna SIINO**, University of Palermo, Italy

Thursday, 17 July 2014, 5:30PM-7:20PM

Room: 501

21. Future of Education:

Innovation, Reform, Struggle, and Vision

/ Futuro de la Educación: Reforma, Lucha y Visión

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC04 Sociology of Education

Organizers/Chairs:

Gerardo DEL CERRO SANTAMARIA, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, USA, gdelcerro@gmail.com

Sonsoles SAN ROMAN, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain, s.sanroman@uam.es

Hiro TOYOTA, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan, htoyota@kansai.ac.jp

Paper Presentations:

Towards a Standard Measurement of Knowledge: What Is at Stake in the Revision of the International Educational Standard Classification?

Rémi TRÉHIN-LALANNE, CNRS, FRANCE

The Transfer of Public Schools's Management for the "Public Non-State Sector" in São Paulo, Brazil: Challenges When Education Becomes "a Care Service to the Consumer"

Lia URBINI, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil

Role of ICT in Mitigating Social Problems

Kalyan MANDAL, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India; **Somprakash**

BANDYOPADHYAY, Indian Institute of Management, India; **Shrabastee BANERJEE**, Lady Brabourne College, India; and **Pryadrashini DEY**, Indian Institute of Management, India

Improving Quality Education/Learning Using the ESD Learning Performance Framework

Paul OFEI-MANU, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan

Affiliated Papers:

Ensuring Quality Early Learning Opportunities in Remote Area of Kyrgyzstan

Burulai AITIKULOVA, Aga Khan Foundation, Kyrgyzstan

Horizontal Europeanisation in Higher Education: The Case of Turkey in the Bologna Process of Europe

Suhal SEMSIT, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

Complejidad, Tensiones y Percepción De La Evaluación Docente En México

Arturo JUÁREZ MARTÍNEZ, **Adriana CARRO OLVERA** and **Felipe HERNÁNDEZ**

HERNÁNDEZ, Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala, Mexico

Educación, Empleo y Desarrollo Local desde una Visión Prospectiva y Territorial.

Oportunidades y Desafíos de la Educación Técnico Profesional en Chile

Rosana VALLEJOS, **Fabiola PARADA** and **Fernanda SAAVEDRA**, Universidad del Bío-Bío, Chile

The Future of Education: Towards the Integration of Practice and Research Teaching

Sed SAAD, United Arab Emirates, Dubai

Schools and New Technologies: The Impact of Schools in the Digital Competence of Students

María FERNÁNDEZ MELLIZO-SOTO, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

Las Tecnologías De La Información y La Comunicación y La Escuela. Planeación y
Construcción De Dinámicas Socio-Técnicas

Sara GUZMAN ORTIZ, University of Grenoble, France

What's Someone like You Doing in a School like This? Disengagement from Schooling in the
Age of Learning

Mariano FERNÁNDEZ-ENGUITA, Universidad Complutense, Spain

Friday, 18 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

22. Open Themes - Part II

Temas Abiertos - Parte II

Thèmes Ouverts - Part II

Roundtables Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizers/Chairs:

John URRY, University of Lancaster, UK. isarc07yokohama@gmail.com

Hiro TOYOTA, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan. htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp

Organizing Chairs:

Mariolina GRAZIOSI, University of Milan, Italy, mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it

Emil Albert SOBOTTKA, Pontificy University do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Friday, 18 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

22a Open Themes - Part II

- Roundtable A: Science and Technology

Chair:

TBA

Paper Presentations:

The Nexus between Collaboration, the Internet and Productivity: An Empirical Study of
South African Science

Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

South-South Statistical Cooperation

Dimitri **DELLA FAILLE**, Université du Québec en Outaouais, QC, Canada

Back to the Future? How 3D Printing Technology Reassembles Museums' Materiality with Scenarios Analysis

Chia-ling LAI, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan

Friday, 18 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

22b Open Themes – Part II **- Roundtable B: Food and Development**

Chair:

TBA

Paper Presentations:

The Grimmet Spectre: The Famine Emergency of 1946

Lisa OSSIAN, Des Moines Area Community College, USA

Sowing the Seeds of Change: Shifting from Traditional Cropping to Cash Cropping-Some Illustrations from Western Himalayas

Mohinder KUMAR SLARIYA and **Reija HIETALA** University of Turku, Finland

Politics and Policy Making Approaches to Development Practices: Towards a Sustainable Citizenship

Karunamay SUBUDDHI, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India

Friday, 18 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

22c Open Themes – Part II **- Roundtable C: Technology and Subjectivity**

Chair:

TBA

Paper Presentations:

Laboratorios Sociales De Turismo Experiencial: Exploración Colectiva De Un Paradigma Decrecentista Para El Turismo En áreas Rurales

Humberto THOME-ORTIZ, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico

Technologies of Subjectification in Intercultural Contexts: Humanitarian Action and Entrepreneurship in Northern Chile

Angel AEDO GAJARDO , Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile

Reconfiguring Outer Space Policy: Vulnerabilities and Responsibilities in Humanizing the Universe

Mónica TRUNINGER, University of Lisbon, Portugal; **Justin WALSH**, Chapman University, CA, USA and **Vera ASSIS FERNANDES**, Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Germany

Friday, 18 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM

Room: 315

22d Open Themes – Part II **- Roundtable D: Crossing Boundaries**

Chair:

Emil Albert SOBOTTKA, Pontifical University do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Paper Presentations

A Discourse on Transnational Crisis of Legitimation

Adebayo M.A. NINALOWO, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Challenges of a Global Sociology: Centers and Peripheries in the Geo-politics of Sociological Theory

Ladan RAHBARI, Iran, and **Fernando PERLATTO**, Brazil

Transmedial Discourses: New Forms of Public Spheres?

Vivien SOMMER, Technische Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany

Affiliated Papers:

Nanotechnology Applied To FOOD: From the FOOD of the Future to the Future of FOOD

Augusto Zimmer RODRIGUES, University of the Valley of Sinos River (UNISINOS), Brazil

The Challenges and Opportunities for Digital Sociology

Theresa SAUTER, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

SIM(aging the) City: The Educational Use of Simulation Video Games for Disadvantaged Youth

Gianna CAPPELLO, University of Palermo, Italy

The Importance of the Landscape Design in Urban Scenarios: The Case of Brazil

Anna EFREMOVA, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Risk Society, Resilience Society: What Is at Stake?

Florence RUDOLF, Insa de Strasbourg, France

Friday, 18 July 2014, 10:30AM-12:20PM

Room: F206

23. Business Meeting

Friday, 18 July 2014, 3:30PM-5:20PM

Room: F204

24. Environmental Futures: Disasters, Climate Change, and the City

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer:

Timothy W. LUKE, Virginia Tech, USA, twluke@vt.edu

Paper Presentations

Natural Disaster Mitigation, Public Opinion and a Propensity to Discount the Future

Constance LEVER-TRACY, University of South Australia, Australia; and **Carolyn CORKINDALE**, Flinders University, Australia

Social Positions, Inequality and the Relation with the Future in Lisbon (Portugal)

Jose Luis CASANOVA, ISCTE-CIES, Portugal; and **Maria CARVALHO**, Centro Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia, Portugal

Leaning against the Wind or Sailing with It?

Amandine AMAT, Insa de Strasbourg, France

Analysing Discourses - Analysing Future Politics: A Study of Discourses on Climate-Related Migration in Bangladesh

Alice BAILLAT, Sciences Po Paris/CERI, Paris, France; IUB/ICCCAD, Bangladesh

On Weather Disasters and International Migration: Empirical Model and Worldwide Forecast to 2060 under Business as Usual

Rafi REUVENY and **Alex ALEXEEV**, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA

Affiliated Paper:

The Urban Politics of Policy Transfer. Global City Networks in Environmental Knowledge Production and Governance

Sabine BARTHOLD, TU Berlin, Center for Metropolitan Studies, Berlin, Germany

Friday, 18 July 2014, 3:30PM-5:20PM

Room: F206

25. The Aftermath of Violence: The Lingering Memory of Genocide, War, and Political Terror

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer/Chair:

Lynn RAPAPORT, Pomona College, USA, lrapaport@pomona.edu

Paper Presentations:

Contested Land, the Implicate Relation of Memories and Traumas of Israelis and Palestinians
Aide ESU, Social Sciences and Institutions, University of Cagliari, Italy

100 Years Later: A Sociological Assessment of the Armenian Genocide

Edward TIRYAKIAN, Duke University, UK

The Role of Victim Witness Testimonies for Collective Memory Formation, Recovery from Trauma and Future Reconciliation

Patrick HEIN, Meiji University, Japan

Transitional Justice and Collective Memory: Dealing With Japan's Occupation in South Korea

Roman DAVID, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Remembering and Resilience after Traumatic Social Loss: A Multicultural Perspective

Sachiko TAKITA-ISHII, Yokohama City University, Japan; and **Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA**, California State University, USA

Affiliated Papers:

Memory, Trauma and Public Opinion

Frida BERTOLINI, University of Bologna, Italy

Moving Beyond Violence: Memorials in Post-Genocide Rwanda

Nicole FOX, Brandeis University, USA

Friday, 18 July 2014, 5:30PM-7:20PM

Room: F204

26. The Future of Research on Global Inequalities

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizers:

Sergio COSTA, Free University Berlin, Germany, sergio.costa@fu-berlin.de

Elizabeth JELIN, IDES - Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social Sociology, Argentina
elijelin@gmail.com

Discussant: **Marianna BRAIG**, Free University of Berlin, Germany

Paper Presentations:

Financial Inclusion as a Basic Human Right? Reframing Inequalities in the South

Lena LAVINAS, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

A World-Systems Methodology for the Study of Inequality

Patricio KORZENIEWICZ and **Scott ALBRECHT**, University of Maryland, USA

World-Systems Approach to Global Inequalities in Effects of Individual Activism on Subjective Well-Being

Dmytro KHUTKYY, Kiev International Institute Sociology, Ukraine

Towards a Global Social Stratification: Evidence from Latin America

Sergio COSTA, Free University Berlin, Germany

Transnational Articulations of Law and Inequality in Latin America: A Legal Genealogy of Inequality

Manuel GONGORA-MERA, Free University of Berlin, Germany

Higher Education: Inequalities and Globalization in Some Emergent Countries Using the Mexican Examples

Lorenza VILLA LEVER, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

Friday, 18 July 2014, 5:30PM-7:20PM
Room: F206

27. Sociology and the Knowledge Society

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer/Chair:

Sonia K. GUIMARAES, Federal University do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, sonia21@ufrgs.br

Paper Presentations:

The Modernization of Man By Numbers: Measures and Excess of the “Knowledge Society” (1945-2012): A Sociological Critique of Quantification

Rémi TRÉHIN-LALANNE, CNRS, France

The ‘Italian Paradox’ in the High-Tech Industries

Francesco RAMELLA, University of Turin, Italy

Big Data in Indian Social Context: A Case Study of Aadhar

Ishan CHATURVEDI, Texas A&M University, USA

Technology Driven Inequities at Work Place in India

C. SOMASHEKHER, Bangalore University, India

From Technical Innovation to Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities

Cristina POPESCU, **Mathieu MURATET** and **Julie GUILLOT**, GRHAPES, Institut national supérieur de formation et de recherche pour l'éducation des jeunes handicapés et les enseignements adaptés (INSHEA), France

Affiliated Papers:

Rise of South Korea's Knowledge Economy after the 1980s

Anmol MUKHIA, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

What Role of Media Literacy in Education Reform: A Critical Discourse of Cultural Pedagogy

Tzong-Sheng DENG, Cultural Creativity, Taiwan

ICT and Social Exclusion: Indian Experience

Veeranna TUPPAD, Govt. First Grade College, India

Saturday, 19 July 2014, 8:30AM-10:20AM
Room: F202

28. Global Change, Local Continuities: Focus on the Global South

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizer:

Wilson AKPAN, University of Fort Hare, South Africa, wakpan@ufh.ac.za

Paper Presentations:

Towards Emancipatory Ecological Cosmopolitan Commonism via Positive Ecology in
Tasmania, Australia

Robin KRABBE, University of Tasmania, Australia

Coping with Climate Change: The Role of Local Knowledge in Rural and Peri-Urban
Communities in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

Amos APRAKU, Philani MOYO and Wilson AKPAN, University of Fort Hare, South Africa

Income Inequalities in Brazil: Changes in the First Decade of the Twenty-First Century

Lygia COSTA, EBAPE, FGV, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Migrants Remittances and the Family

Hasan MAHMUD, University of California at Los Angeles, USA

Affiliated Papers:

Social Mobility and Education in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro

Licia VALLADARES, University of Lille, France

Community Adaptation to Cope With Drought: Some Reflections from Asian Monsoon Region

Rajib SHAW, Kyoto University, Japan

Saturday, 19 July 2014, 10:30AM-12:20PM
Room: F206

29. Urban Futures and Technologies of Inequality

Thematic Session RC07 Futures Research

Organizers/Chairs:

Sultan KHAN, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; khans@ukzn.ac.za;
Eliana HERRERA-VEGA, University of Ottawa, Canada; eherrera@uottawa.ca;
Gerardo DEL CERRO SANTAMARIA, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, USA; gdelcerro@gmail.com

Paper Presentations:

The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities as the Answer for Global Trends of Aging Societies

Grzegorz GAWRON, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland; and **Paulina ROJEK-ADAMEK**, Modrzewski Krakow University, Poland

The Vulnerable Man-Machine: Human Actors as Productive Parts in Work-Networks

Annika JONSSON, **Therese KARLSSON** and **Gerd LINDGREN**, Karlstad University, Sweden

Internet Technology and Scientists in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Race as a Decisive Factor
Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Consequences of Alternative Feminist Approaches to Land and Housing Security

Jacqueline LEAVITT, UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs, USA

Future Urbanisms: Technology, Science Fiction and Extrapolated Cities

Ulysses SENGUPTA, Manchester Metropolitan University/University of Manchester, UK; and **Bodhisattva CHATTOPADHYAY**, University of Oslo, Norway

Affiliated Papers:

Ambiguous Algorithms

Robert SEYFERT, Konstanz University, Germany

Technologies of Choice: Examining the Role of Websites in Configuring Choice and Delivering Public Services

Tim GRAHAM, University of Queensland, Australia

Assisted Reproductive Technologies, Inequality and Procreative Tourism: Politics of Inclusion or Exclusion of Homosexual Couples Depending on National Contexts

Catarina DELAUNAY, CESNova, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Violence, Urban Security and Neoliberal Urbanisation in Latin America

Michael HUMPHREY, University of Sydney, Australia

Is Metropolisation Sustainable?

Didier TAVERNE, Territoires et Société, France

Saturday, 19 July 2014, 12:30PM-2:20PM

Room: F206

30. Social Movements, Publics, and the Contentious Politics of the Future - Part I

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change [Please see Session #31 for Part II]

Organizers:

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Benjamín TEJERINA, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain, b.tejerina@ehu.es

Chairs:

Federico SCHUSTER, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tin-Yuet TING, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Paper Presentations:

Framing Matters: Effective Framing and Movement Success

Minyoung MOON, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

Cultural Artifacts in the Mexican Social Movement Sector: The Artifactsualization of Performances and the Performativity of Artifacts in a Digital Age

Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico and **Hank JOHNSTON**, San Diego State University, USA

Internet-Facilitated Social Activism in Taiwan: Modes and Constraints

Albert TZENG, International Institute for Asian Studies, Netherlands; and **Jing-wen ZHANG**, National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan

Predicting Future Action Patterns Based on the Cultural Hypothesis about Repertoires of Contention

Takeshi WADA, University of Tokyo, Japan, **Yojin KOO**, University of Tokyo, Japan, and **Kayo HOSHINO**, University of Tokyo, Japan

Affiliated Papers:

Futures Talk across Complex Networks: Projecting Sustainability in the Rio+20 Debates

Ann MISCHE, University of Notre Dame, USA

Saturday, 19 July 2014, 2:30PM-4:20PM
Room: 501

31. Social Movements, Publics, and the Contentious Politics of the Future - Part II

Joint Session RC07 Futures Research with RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change [Please see Session #30 for Part I]

Organizers:

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, USA, isarc07@gmail.com
Benjamín TEJERINA, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain, b.tejerina@ehu.es

Chair:

Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, ligia@flacso.edu.mx

Paper Presentations:

Reading the Past and the Present, Imagining (and living) the Future: The Practice of Mystic in Social Movements

Lazaro M. BACALLAO PINO, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico

New Practices, Old Debates: Ambivalence and Conflict in Identity Politics

Begonya ENGUIX, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), Spain

The Shifting Terrain of Grassroots Mobilization and the Future of Education Reform in the United States

Rachel BRICKNER, Acadia University, Canada

Social Movements and the Political Invention of Future. Considering Recent Argentina

Federico SCHUSTER, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Affiliated Papers:

Political Youth Organizations, Music and National(ist) Visions of Post-Soviet Russia

Chiara PIEROBON, Bielefeld University, Germany

Resistance to Deep Neoliberalization: Social Mobilization in Greece after the Crisis

Alexander KENTIKELIS, University of Cambridge, UK

ABSTRACTS

Technologies of Subjectification in Intercultural Contexts: Humanitarian Action & Entrepreneurship in Northern Chile
Angel AEDO GAJARDO, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

This paper examines humanitarian action and promotion of private entrepreneurship as an arena where new technologies of subjectification are deployed within polycentric power relations. How do health and economic welfare technologies affect social relationships? How are these technologies connected with the experience of inequalities? Can they create new forms of identity? In this text I explore these questions with a focus on the reconfiguration of welfare experience, subjectivity and control in urban intercultural contexts of Arica, northern Chile.

Leaning against the Wind or Sailing with It?
Amandine AMAT, Amup-Insa de Strasbourg, France

Global warming and climatic change are met with two main strategies: mitigation and adaptation. Both raise important issues such as monitoring the relation between a society and its environment. Does the transition from one stage to the next denote a “normal” gradation in monitoring “our” relationship with the environment or does it mean an inflexion, even a rupture, of it? To answer this question, we will provide further clarification on both strategies to identify their similarities and their differences. Mitigation as adaptation goes together with the recognition of climate change. While mitigation aims for the preservation of our current climate stakes, adaptation works on the degradation of the current climate. In this perspective, mitigation and adaptation are linked in time as a logical succession. Nevertheless, their relationship is not so evident because of the uncertainty surrounding adaptation. If mitigation works on the reduction of the greenhouse gases, the goal of adaptation stays obscure: “Who should adapt and which direction should be taken?” Mitigation’s strategy aims for a stable stage while adaptation goes together with the idea of perpetual change. It integrates the principle of climate change. This distinction matches an inflexion of “our” relationship with global issues such as climate change. Mitigation keeps the myths of struggle going while adaptation breaks with this imaginary. Adaptation opts for a new horizon, a new frame that fits, depending how you look at it, with a certain sense of reality or for helplessness. Does adaptation signify that “we give up the fight” or does it rise of a new maturity, less ambitious in its goals but much more ambitious in its approaches? This is the question we would love to kick in the discussion.

Coping with Climate Change: The Role of Local Knowledge in Rural and Peri-Urban Communities in the Eastern Cape, South Africa
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National and continental studies on climate change in Africa mostly measure the extent of climate change and its related impacts. Little attention is paid to how local knowledge helps communities to cope with adverse environmental conditions. Despite the wide-ranging contestations about the role of indigenous knowledge, studies conducted in Mexico and some Asian countries reveal that one of the factors that have increased people’s vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change is the low priority that policy makers and environmental institutions attach to indigenous knowledge, especially in the planning and management of climate change responses. This factor combines with others such as political weaknesses and the use of inappropriate technology. It is against this background that this paper explores climate change-related adaptive mechanisms that are embedded in local cultural (and particularly agricultural) practices in South Africa. The paper reveals the ways in which indigenous plant medicines, water-conserving hedge plants, and specific uses that local people make of indigenous social capital help households to cope with adverse climate change impacts. The paper is based on interview, focus group and community survey data obtained from five rural and peri-urban communities around East London and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province. The paper highlights the need to take the local context seriously in dealing global environmental challenges.

Revolution and Constitution-Making in the Arab World and Iran
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Considering constitutions as the formalization of the political reconstruction and the establishment of new ruling bargains for regimes, constitution-making in the three countries where the Arab revolution of 2011 succeeded in toppling

old regimes: Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. The paper compares the pattern of constitutional politics in these countries as the struggle for the new political order among competing social and political groups and institutions that will entrench the emerging ruling bargains by making new constitutions. The comparisons are centered around four sets of variations: variation in the traditions of the rule of law and those in the character of the old states and the power structures sustaining them, a distinction between negotiated revolutions, where the old state persists and negotiate a new ruling bargain with the opposition, and the ones in which the state is destroyed and the revolutionary power struggle among competing groups determines the outcome of the revolutionary process. The mode of negotiation for the new ruling bargain differs considerably in the two cases. Tunisia and Egypt fall into the first category, Libya, in the second. The last comparisons concern the constitutional placement of Islam between Iran and its Islamic revolution and the 1979 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the role of the Islamist parties in the constitutional politics of the Arab revolutions of 2011. The Iranian constitution was based on a clericalist Islamic ideology that made Islam the basis of the new political order and its constitution, whereas, with the passing of the age of ideology, Islam is proposed by the Arab Islamist parties in the suspended Egyptian Constitution of 2012 and in the Tunisian constitutional laws as a limitation on the legislative power of the state and not the basis of a new democratic political order.

Exploring the New Generation: The Role of the Past and the Future in the Formation of Identity

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Recently, the field of identity configuration has diversified. On the one hand, social norms guiding processes of identity construction are being de-standardized. On the other hand, individualization means that subjects are being made responsible for their own decisions. From this perspective, a number of scholars are exploring the idea that identity is nowadays the result of a process of reflexivity. The aim of this paper is to show that the degree of reflexivity depends, more specifically, on the relationship which subjects have with their past and future. To test this hypothesis, we use data produced by twenty-four in-depth interviews where we study the discourses of young people who are in the last phase of the transition from youth to adulthood. Although it is true that the transition from youth to adulthood is a decisive stage in the formation and establishment of identity, one factor makes the stories of young people who are in this vital phase especially relevant at the present time: this generation, which has been socialized in the ways of identity construction characteristic of the first modernity, is now facing identity configuration modes of the second modernity (standardized identity vs diversity of identities). The struggles and contradictions generated between the stories that they were told in the past, on the one hand, and their living experiences, on the other, allow us access to where the identities of the new generations are coming up for debate and, in turn, to observe young people's degree of reflexivity in shaping their identity.

Les Contraintes Actuelles De La Démocratie Au Brésil: L'héritage De La Libéralisation "Par Le Haut" Du Régime Autoritaire (1974-1985)

Carlos S. ARTURI, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

À l'occasion du cinquantième anniversaire du coup d'Etat de 1964 au Brésil, ce travail analyse la stratégie de transition politique conduite par les deux derniers gouvernements militaires du pays: ceux des généraux Ernesto Geisel (1974-1979) et João Figueiredo (1979-1985). La transition politique au Brésil fut celle, d'entre tous les cas de la "troisième vague" de démocratisation, la plus contrôlée par les dirigeants autoritaires et où les membres de son élite civile garantirent une large participation au pouvoir après la démocratisation du régime. L'étude présente les résultats de la thèse de doctorat de l'auteur, soutenue à Sciences Po Paris, dont la base de données principale fut construite par trente entretiens menés avec les principaux dirigeants du régime autoritaire ainsi que de l'opposition démocratique. L'hypothèse de la recherche est que des significatives contraintes pour la consolidation de la démocratie dans le pays sont dues essentiellement au résultat du processus de transition, qui a pratiquement atteint l'ordre politique que les détenteurs du pouvoir visaient comme résultat final de la transition. Autrement dit, un régime démocratique sans rupture institutionnelle absolue avec l'ancien ordre autoritaire, caractérisé par les limites posées par la forte continuité entre les dirigeants de l'ancien et du nouveau régime, ainsi que par les prérogatives politiques extraordinaires des militaires. Ceci nonobstant les difficultés rencontrées par le général Figueiredo dans la conduite du processus politique du fait des pressions croissantes pour une véritable démocratisation du pays, devenues importantes au cours des dernières années de son gouvernement. Le travail permet ainsi de discerner les effets politiques induits par ce processus de libéralisation sur les phases postérieures de la transition: celle de la construction de nouvelles règles et institutions démocratiques - la démocratisation proprement dite - accomplie pendant le gouvernement de José Sarney (1985-1990), puis celle, encore inachevée, de la consolidation du régime démocratique.

Reading the Past and the Present, Imagining (and living) the Future: The Practice of Mystic in Social Movements

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Opposite to the so-called revolutionary strategy in two steps (first, to take the power -it means, the State-; and, second, to change the world), social movements propose a process of social change from here-and-now, taking their experiences and practices as an advance of the new society to be built. In this scenario, we aim to analyse the role of the mystic as symbolical mediation between the past-the present where social movements come from, and the present-the future they try to configure. The mystic is one of the most particular characteristics of the Brazilian Landless Social Movement (MST) that has been extended to many other social movements, both in Latin America and worldly, and we will analyse it through the discourses on it. It is considered as an undefinable notion that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc). A really transdimensional and complex practice that articulates the symbolical, emotional, thinking, communicative and socialising dimensions, the mystic offers an analytical scenario for understanding this creative temporal tension between past-present and present-future. Given its particular symbolical and emotional dimension, the mystic plays a core role in the process of creation, articulation and -what is more important- "imagination" of projects and visions of future, from a past-and-present based approach, and in the (emotional) mobilisation of individuals around those purposes and the unity for making it real. Finally, we aim to discuss how the mystic's special articulation between emotions and reasons, feelings and ideas, sensibility and reflexion -broking traditional divides- becomes a central mediation (Barbero) in understanding the process of re-invention of new practices proposed by social movements.

Analysing Discourses - Analysing Future Politics: A Study of Discourses on Climate-Related Migration in Bangladesh
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Discourses on climate-related migration have recently emerged in Bangladesh and haven gained a higher profile in the broader climate change discourse of this vulnerable country. More than 60 semi-structured interviews have been conducted in Bangladesh from 2011 to 2013 with a broad range of social actors and stakeholders - including practitioners, bureaucrats, elected representatives, journalists, NGOs - that are involved in a field concerned with displacements due to climate change hazards (disaster management, migration management, development planning, etc). The analysis of these empirical data with a discourse analysis software (Iramuteq) gives some interesting results to understand how those discourses are constructed depending on the social authority of the producers, their professional and individual background and their institutional constraints. This discursive analysis, that combines both quantitative and qualitative methods, also aims to draw a mapping of those discourses and to identify the motivations and intentions behind them. Referring to a discourse analysis perspective - in particular the Critical Discourse Analysis perspective - seems particularly relevant to understand how climate-related migration are perceived in Bangladesh and how those discourses shape the future national policy response (or, on the contrary, the lack of policy interventions). In other terms, how those discourses, that are constructed or even manipulated, shape future climate-related migration scenarios and the policies tailored to these new challenges. Finally, this paper explores - through an original discourse analysis - the importance of problem-framing and social determinants that influence the emergence (or the non-emergence) of a new public problem and its political aspects. Using a set of concepts and methods from different disciplines - sociology of organisations, sociology of public problem, political science, linguistic etc., it also invites to transcend disciplinary boundaries and to develop an innovative thinking.

How Do Rural Popular Groups Mobilized? Investigation about Local Resistances against the Closings of Classes in the French Context

Lorenzo BARRAULT, University of Strasbourg, France

The contemporary reform of the State, in France as in other democratic countries, has various implications on the lifestyles of the populations. It induces for example a reduction of the school offer in the rural contexts. For mainly economic reasons, the pupils are concentrated in the same schools - "school poles" - which often constrain the families with important daily displacements. In parallel, this school concentration induced the closing of proximity small schools of campaign. Then changes of the public services of education are often the occasion of collective actions protesters which enable to question, in an exemplary way, the relationships of the civil society and the State to the prism of these collective resistances. Empirical investigations were conducted on this question in French rural spaces. The ethnographic investigation is based on observations (close to the institutions and social groups), with about forty interviews (with varied elected members, different administrative officers, and parents of various social backgrounds, militants or not), on archives (administrative and from associations of parents). From these materials and by comparing different cases (closing of class or not, maintenance of closing or reopening further to local mobilizations, etc.), this study underlines how particularly marginalized groups as the rural popular groups can attempt to resist collectively to the political reforms and the under State control power by taking support on the experiences of their daily life. The analysis of the release of these mobilizations, dynamics of their progress (repertoire of action, etc.), and their conditions of success (or failure) shows that the most deprived populations as the rural popular families succeed to be opposed collectively to the State only while

being combined with other more favored social groups (like farmers or teachers) and leaning on political supports (local elected members).

The Urban Politics of Policy Transfer. Global City Networks in Environmental Knowledge Production and Governance

Sabine BARTHOLD, Center for Metropolitan Studies, Germany

This paper explores the role of global city networks as regimes of knowledge production and policy transfer in global environmental governance. At the center are two city networks that engage with environmental issues on a global scale, C40 Cities - Climate Leadership Group and ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability. The questions are (1) how are environmental objectives framed by institutionalized discourses on a global scale, and (2) how these frames of knowledge are interrelated with local environmental governance? To understand how environmental policies and planning practices in the metropolis are entangled with global governance and economic development, it is necessary to look at institutions, ideologies, and actors and connections and inter-linkages they establish between different scales of governance. The study of the two city networks will thereby function as a lens through which global/local re-scaling processes relate to urban environments. Environmental governance is embedded in a set of different scalar institutions simultaneously in which cities and metropolitan regions play major parts. City governments transverse different scales rather than merely act as subunits within a hierarchical state organization. They are developing innovative environmental and climate protection programs and cities often serve as the laboratories for pioneering technologies and policy programs. Knowledge production is thereby incorporated into governance practice that shape planning ideas, policy innovations, and "best practice" examples. This development has led to an institutionalization of knowledge/policy interfaces through policy networks at local, national, transnational and global scales. The growing numbers of various city rankings also show that local environmental politics are increasingly perceived as a key factor for global interurban competitiveness. For this purpose, cities need to join competing economic, social and ecological demands. Knowledge production is thereby integrated into governance practice, and forms of governance, in turn, influence the making and use of knowledge.

Enigmas of Struggle in Neoliberal Times

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Extreme inequality is a hallmark of neoliberal times. How to fight against it? The paper focuses on the paradoxes of struggles against neoliberal inequality. It proposes that while the 'market society' has contributed to waves of spectacular revolutions and protest movements in recent years, the dissent has taken place not just against, but also within and often shaped by the neoliberal logic. Consequently, the mainstream oppositions have been mostly limited to protestation against what they do not want, failing to articulate a vision of what they actually want and how they can achieve it. It is largely in the marginalized communities, those least influenced by the neoliberal logic, wherein a measure of relative autonomy and somewhat alternative arrangements in working life and life-world may be realized. The paper draws largely on the experience of the Middle East in the past few years.

Protest Mobilizations at the Beginning of the 21st Century: J14 as Part of a New Global Cycle of Protest

Tova BENSKI, College of Management Studies, Israel

In the aftermath of Arab spring, throughout Israel there were massive protest, indeed, on a per capital basis, the "cottage cheese" revolt, or J14 (June 14), can be seen as part of the Global cycle of protest. According to Schechter (2012) three phases of the Israeli J14 can be identified: 1) The public phase, 2, Immediate Post - tent city phase, and 3) Long lasting projects born out of the protests. Like many, if not most of these movements, the mobilizations were responses to neo liberal globalization, which has had adverse impacts on Israeli youth, especially rising costs of living. But like many of these movements, they were not simply workers, or even socialist unions, but a wider range of actors, especially youth, not just seeking a better standard of living, but dignity, recognition of their humanity. But did these movements have any impact? Let us note that to gain the support of many, the occupation of Palestine, a huge drain on the economy was not made an issue. But that said, the "success" of Lapid, limiting the "victory" of Netanyahu must be noted. While he remained in power, that power was weakened. More recently, the likelihood of the USA and others to negotiate with Iran, and the growing discontent over the Palestinian issues, seem to have made a weakened Bibi more bellicose and intransigent than ever. Noting parallels with New Dawn in Greece and the Tea Party in the USA, which have been losing actual support, it might be suggested that while the movements of 2011/12 may not have resulted in short term change, or perhaps things even worsened, these movements have just been the opening shot in more long term progressive mobilizations.

Socio-Economic Consequences of the Population Aging

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A number of able-bodied, young population has a large impact on economic growth factors of a country. In case of equation of demand and supply on labor market young educated population becomes the most important factor of social and economic growth in main spheres. Moreover a number of population of military age is important for bringing up to strength of Armed Forces. And, as the experience of Israel, the USA, Canada and Australia shows a gender does not play such a big role as before. In order to examine an impact of an age structure on an economic sphere of a country we have looked through the data of research institutes and the Congress of the USA. The results of such examination allow us to draw a conclusion that an optimal age structure of population needed for economic growth and growth of consumption is situated within 35-54 age limit. Expenses of elderly people are considerably lower than those of able-bodied population which allows us to draw a conclusion of long-term geopolitical dividends of countries having young population. On the contrary, intensive processes of population ageing and reduction of able-bodied population have a reverse effect on economic growth tendencies. Most countries with ageing population face a problem of budgetary shortfall for paying pensions, tax levy reduction, growth of costs in the spheres of social and medical services for elderly people. Thus, ageing population has a very negative effect on geopolitical and economic potentials of a country.

The Shifting Terrain of Grassroots Mobilization and the Future of Education Reform in the United States

Rachel BRICKNER, Acadia University, Canada

Public education has been a pillar of American society since the 19th century, but since the 1990s an education reform movement has promoted school competition and accountability metrics for students and teachers as critical to turning around the so-called “failing” American public school system. In practice, this education reform agenda has resulted in the proliferation of non-unionized charter schools, shuttering of urban public schools, and the narrowing of curricula in response to increased use of standardized tests. This paper is part of a broader project exploring grassroots resistance to this reform agenda. To date, the education reform agenda has been driven by well-financed foundations that are displacing the political influence of traditional education actors (e.g., elected school boards, teachers’ unions, and parent-teacher associations). As the results of the reform efforts become more concrete, however, a grassroots resistance effort of educators, parents, students, bloggers, and some elected officials has emerged to demand that well resourced, democratically governed schools remain a pillar of every American community. The future of education policy in the US will largely depend on how the balance of political influence shifts between the “reformers” and the growing grassroots resistance. Drawing on data from fieldwork in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, where the grassroots resistance to the reform agenda has taken different forms and had different levels of success, this paper explores the factors that allow these grassroots efforts to successfully promote their vision of democratic public education. Specifically, the paper argues that four factors are critical: 1) shifting the “failing schools” narrative; 2) strengthening the relationships between union leadership, rank-and-file teachers, and the broader community; 3) finding a common frame that unifies the diverse demands of actors within the grassroots movement; and 4) building on the current social media presence while working to influence mainstream media.

South-South Dialogues: Social Movements and Intellectual Movements

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In recent decades social movements in the Global South have built stronger networks than intellectuals in order to analyse new global socio-political scenarios and act collectively. Based on ten years of research on the reconfiguration of contemporary internationalism, this paper aims to analyse some trends, developments and contradictions of transnational networks and spaces of convergence constructed by (and between) social movements in Latina America Africa and Asia during the last two decades. One of the main objectives is to highlight how these spaces can open an important arena for future construction of agendas and South-South intellectual projects.

Mobility of Labour and Pension Outcomes: An Analysis of The European Cross-Border Social Security Coordination

Irina BURLACU, Maastricht University, Netherlands and **Cathal O'DONOGHUE**, Rural Economy and Development Programme, Ireland

Pension systems were designed in a time characterized by stable labour markets and limited cross-border mobility. As the labour market becomes increasingly diverse, upcoming generations will be faced with challenges of differences in income taxation and social security systems, as these generate discrepancies in income. We argue that changes in life-cycle due to mobility of work to another country are happening and welfare state objectives need to address these changes. Labour mobility plays an increasing role in welfare policies and demands a new approach in national welfare states. This paper analyses the impact of mobility of labour between the states, in the European context and questions whether the welfare state attains equally achieves its objectives on domestic and frontier workers. Despite accessibility

of pension from different countries, due to difference in welfare objectives, the welfare of mobile pensioners can vary a lot. The results of the analysis show that structural differences in pension systems (e.g. retirement age, waiting period, benefit levels) affect the welfare of mobile pensioners. The case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium illustrate that despite legislation on coordinating the pension outcomes is in place, this produces uneven effects on the earnings of mobile pensioners and will in the future lead to more obstacles for the welfare of the upcoming mobile generation.

“Multiple Realities”. Constructing the Self Across Online and Offline Social Contexts

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The paper aims at investigating how identity is reshaped and constructed online. Social Network Sites (SNS) are the selected online environment for observation. The analysis corpus is based on 120 in-depth interviews made across the national territory and representative of the Italian population that currently uses SNS. When individuals move into a SNS context different realms seem to collapse: on the one, a study can be done on how offline identity, moving into SNSs, carries with it a whole set of offline-based relationships and emotional aspects; on the other hand, it can be seen how strategic uses of identity construction are implemented, both online and offline. These collapsed contexts, where the online and the offline can no longer be clearly distinguished, show new and unexpected dynamics and practices that deserve further investigation. In details, we plan to focus on: 1) the role played by User Generated Content (UGC) in online identity definition. UGC is a core element in online relational networks. How is this related with identity construction processes? 2) the ways in which the Self can be observed as a personal narration within a SNS context. What kinds of practices users adopt to support their public self-narration in SNSs? We ultimately aim at analyzing how the social relationships developed online are used in multimodal ways so as to provide effective strategies of Self representation.

South-South Cooperation under Analysis: Toward a New Pattern of International Relations?

Rosinha CARRION, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and **Danielle ULLRICH**, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

If till the mid-1990s, the North-South International Cooperation (NSIC) model, based on an idealized notion of progress and legitimized by the incontestable technical superiority of Central countries, remained hegemonic, after the end of the Cold War it would change. The increasing financial pressures over the traditional donors, their failure to assure the development of the underdeveloped countries associated to the consolidation of the New Economically Emerging Countries (NEEC), such as Brazil, India, Russia, China and South Africa, were factors that contributed to the consolidation of a South-South International Cooperation (SSIC) model. Characterized by: noninterference in internal affairs; respect for national sovereignty; absence of externally imposed conditionalities on the country for receiving aid, as well as respect for its historical and cultural singularities, the SSIC modality, whose origins lies in the Bandung Conference (1955) and to the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978), is gaining space between the NEEC also as a foreign policy strategy to help them to gain political status in the international scene. But despite being presented as a “benefit”, contention persists regarding the symmetry in the relations between these new donors and those receiving aid. The present article examines to which extent the implementation of a Technical Cooperation Agreement established between Brazil, an emerging economic power, and Cape Verde, deemed as a peripheral country, in order to set up a Masters Program of Public Administration, in this latter country, has met the theoretical guidelines assigned to the South-South modality of International Cooperation.

Social Positions, Inequality and the Relation with the Future in Lisbon (Portugal)

Jose Luis CASANOVA, ISCTE-CIES, Portugal and **Maria CARVALHO**, Centro Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia, Portugal

Despite the spread of the belief that man can control nature and its own life, and the development of rational action, governing our collective future was minimal for long time. Ecological movements and institutions, and the social and cultural struggle for sustainability changed this picture. Nevertheless, these trends remain fragile, lacking connection to the population in general – after all, the necessary condition for its maintenance. It’s, then, relevant to ask: are people worried and working to control their collective future? Which factors explain differences in the relation with the future among persons? Do inequalities of condition or opportunities matter for these differences? Which social positions and dispositions display a stronger orientation to the future? These questions were introduced in sociology by authors like W. Bell, P. Bourdieu, A. Giddens and B. Adam. In general, they sustain that the cultural relation people develop with the future goes along their social characteristics, reflects on their behavior, and after on social structure. The counterfactual nature of the orientation to the future constitutes, then, an essential aspect of reflexivity and modernity. But this work lacks developed empirical test. This is the framework for a recent survey on a representative sample of Lisbon. The main goal is to observe people’s relation with the future through its values, social representations and practices, according to social composition. This includes analyzing practices of future planning, saving, ecologically guided consumption, and support for sustainability movements, also representations on who masters the future, personal concern about the future of life on

earth and climate change, and attitudes towards the next generations. In this paper we will present the first results of this survey.

Circulation of 'Social Movement Unionism' Concept as a Case of Intellectual South-South and North-South Dialogue
Ercüment CELIK, University of Freiburg, Germany

The Euro-America centric and hegemonic development of social sciences has been widely debated in various disciplines, but not significantly in labor sociology. Hence, there is a need for studies developing recognition of the experiences of labor movements in the global South, their relevance in the global North, and their scholarly interpretations in both the global North and South. This includes a focus on how the concepts in social sciences, particularly in labor sociology circulate. This two-fold process takes account of both 'learning from the periphery' and a 'mutual learning on a world scale'. The 'social movement unionism' (SMU) concept, which has been developed to describe labor movements in the global South in the 1980s and 1990s, and then later used as a model of union revitalization in both the North and South, sets a good example of such consideration. The paper reviews the labor movements in various countries i.e. South Africa, Brazil, Philippines, South Korea, the U.S.A., analyzes the scholarly use of the SMU concept, and attempts to apply the main arguments of the critiques of Eurocentrism to this case. Consequently, this paper argues that SMU can be regarded as an appropriate example of a non-hegemonic circulation of concepts in social sciences on a world scale, since it refers to an *alternative* trade unionism; represents cases of *learning from the south*; is based on *local* engagements and experiences; and develops through and acknowledges *multiple* cases.

Meaningful Aging in the Middle of Nowhere: Community, Subjectivity, and the Elderly in Rural Japan
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By ethnographic research done in 2007, 2009-2010, and 2011, this paper illustrates the dreams and struggles of a group of aging residents in O town, a remote and depopulated town in Hokkaido, Japan. While they managed to pursue a better quality of senior life, their livelihoods have been largely damaged by the uneven geographical development under the neoliberal regime. The neoliberal regime has also created an urban ethics of entrepreneurialism that requires citizens to organize, operate, and assume the risk for business ventures. The entrepreneurial ethics has diffused in the countryside and formed a cultural hegemony that constricted the development of alternative ethics. Working with members of a local organization "ODC," I found that the aging locals managed to encounter the rural predicament by searching for new meanings in their everyday lives. Members of the ODC have worked for 8 years on a project of local revitalization called the "Bochibochi Village" Project (BVP). The BVP aims to attract urban retirees to settle themselves in O town by offering a "slow living" lifestyle, cheap rent, and a communal farm. As voluntary helpers of the BVP, local residents introduced the newcomers to the natural surroundings and delicacies from mountain and sea. The ODC members expected the BVP to be a solution to the structural inequalities from which many rural towns in Japan have suffered for decades. In fact, the implementation of the BVP has created a "regime of living," a heterogeneous network that connects these newcomers to local livelihoods (e.g. fishery and dairy farm) and the ecological system of the surroundings. In other words, the BVP has created a new community that is deeply rooted in the local climate (*fūdo*). This community has provided both mental and material supports to the participants who maintained their subjectivities against the ethics prescribed by entrepreneurialism.

Discourse Distortion in University Communication
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Universities are led to a world standardization of their activities, management and financing: the (non)-resistible construction of a unique higher education and research system. That construction is conducted under the slogan-keywords "autonomy", "new public management", "excellence", "modernity" while these words are contradictory with the reality they label. This distortion of language creates a bizarre newspeak, symptom of the double binds in which searchers, teachers and academic staffs are trapped. The more significant double bind unites and opposes the ancient institutions, still legal and justifiable, with the new forms of organisation, management and evaluation to which the state supervision as well as the numerous "partners", in fact the new authorities enhancing new standards, constrain the academic authority to obey. This bizarre social discourse, mate of the neo-capitalistic re-framing of university, ratifies the path to extinction of university language. The paper will provide a description of some speech items and interactions specific of the new university communication.

Big Data in Indian Social Context: A Case Study of Aadhar
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In the history of Indian society, the era of big data has commenced. The data is not from secondary sources but the source is the 1.2 billion citizens themselves in face to face situation. Collection and analysis of biometric identification of each and every one is creating a repository. This Big data is an attempt to convert Indian society into a system under constant observation of the government; which would have future use for the state, the non-government, the corporate, the media, political parties and the academic researchers. India is a highly diversified and unequal society where more than 70% people are living in villages, more illiterate than literate, the majority of urban population is in unorganized occupations and rural communities are engaged in agriculture and artisanship. This paper attempts to explain the process and the problems of the big data through a case study of Aadhar. The project at the moment is generating massive amounts of data popularly called the Unique Identity Card or 'Aadhar' literally meaning 'the base'. Through an analysis of secondary data, mostly from media, regarding Aadhar, the paper explores the future of this unprecedented social statistical exercise. Given the massiveness, even with pitfalls that are inbuilt into collecting, recording and distributing the social data in a society like India, the paper concludes that the identity of Indians so brought online in government records would impact the future of the democratic functioning. The marginal and traditionally deprived sections including women would hopefully be participating in their life activities and life stakes consciously with a defined identity. But a question is raised that continuous updating and revising the data, even if the collection is on, would result into sophisticated statistical tools and new patterns of citizen behavior may emerge.

Toxic Leisure: The Future Expansion of Leisure and Environmental Sustainability in the BRIC Economies

Lynne CIOCHETTO, Massey University, New Zealand

In the half century since the end of the Second World War standards of living rose in the western world and most citizens became "middle class" living a lifestyle characterized by high levels of disposable income and a culture of consumption. One feature of consumer culture is the expansion of leisure activities accompanying the growth of an increasingly predatory form of capitalism in the industrialized economies of the West. One of the major effects of that predatory model has been global exploitation of the environment and an exponential rise in carbon emissions which in turn are having a major impact on global climate. At the present time we are on the brink of another major social revolution with the expansion of the middle classes in the "emerging economies" of the developing world. The significance of this social revolution in the BRIC economies, especially in India and China, is that the potential size of their middle classes could be larger than half the world population. While the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization in these countries attracts a lot of attention, the environmental effects of the expansion of leisure and the globalization of western leisure pursuits are often overlooked. All such activities have large ecological footprints: the consumption of new technologies, driving of automobiles, the expansion of golf and tourism. This paper is a series of case studies of the impact of these particular leisure activities in the BRIC economies.

Towards a Global Social Stratification: Evidence from Latin America

Sergio COSTA, Free University Berlin, Germany

Research on stratification has conventionally focused on class relations within national societies, ignoring both entanglements between national and transnational/global social structures as well as intersections between class, gender, race, ethnicity, and other categorizations. This paper seeks to challenge established scholarship by discussing stratification from a global and intersectional perspective. In addition to a review of recent conceptual contributions interested in globalizing stratification research, the paper presents results of empirical investigations carried out within *desigualdades.net* (Germany) that show how global legal structures and global labor regimes impact social stratification, as well as struggles for redistribution.

Income Inequalities in Brazil: Changes in the First Decade of the Twenty-First Century

Lygia COSTA, EBAPE / FGV, Brazil

Unequal income distribution in Brazil, a country that is still one of the most unequal in the world, hasn't been news for some time now, as a number of different authors have registered. The unequal distribution rates affect families' living conditions, especially amongst the poor. That is why it is so important to continually evaluate the impact of income inequality on current Brazilian social conditions. The aim of this study is to analyze the general determining factors implied in the changes observed in domestic per capita income or just plain domestic income in the last decade. We have taken into analysis the period between 2001 and 2011, giving special emphasis to: 1) evolution and change in domestic per capita income inequalities in Brazil: national and international structural characteristics; 2) domestic income inequalities as characterized by sex; 3) regional aspects of domestic per capita income inequality; 4) social stratification and domestic per capita income in Brazil; and 5) the impact of socio-economic factors on domestic income. The analysis

was undertaken using the results of the National Domiciliary Research by Sample – IBGE's micro-data (PNAD). Methodologically, the study aggregates two kinds of analysis. The first kind is a description of average domestic income variables; average per capita domestic income, sex, and occupation. The second is a linear regression used to test the effects of each independent variable (sex, age, race, educational experience, International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), social protection, region and rural/urban, on the dependent factor, namely domestic income.

Is the Future of Social Research Democratic?

Graham CROW, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, **Rose WILES**, University of Southampton, United Kingdom and **Jaimie ELLIS**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

The idea that social research is becoming more democratic is heard with increasing frequency, but its proponents are criticised as utopian. Supporters of the democratization of social research see it as desirable on several grounds, notably the principle that participants in research should be respected and empowered, and the argument that more democratic practices in the research process lead to the improvement of the quality of research outcomes and greater ownership of these outcomes. In addition, more pragmatic considerations are at work as conventional researchers face declining participation rates. 'Knowledge exchange' helps to gain access to research samples. This is particularly important when studying hard-to-reach social groups. Further impetus comes from more democratic working helping to achieve the research impact increasingly required of professional researchers. This paper considers how realistic it is to envisage the future of social research as democratic. It draws on a programme of research in the UK which is seeking to work collaboratively across community university partnerships. It reflects on the challenges of making research more democratic. Some of these challenges are practical (for example payment for research partner time), some are ethical (for example the over-readiness of participants to forego anonymisation), and some about research quality (for example where seeking consensus threatens to blunt social science's critical edge). In addition, there are forces at work in the opposite direction of 'de-democratization' (for example the development of sophisticated methodological techniques requiring extensive training). Thus the agendas of collaborating partners may be distinct. Important questions exist about what research is for, what each partner brings to the process, who does what in the execution of the project, who owns the research data collected, and what arrangements should be in place to resolve disagreements about what findings should be published and which should be kept from public view.

Neoliberalism beyond Economics

Márcia CUNHA, University of São Paulo, Brazil and **Nilton Ken OTA**, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre-La Défense, France

The 2008 economic crisis encouraged theses about post-neoliberalism. The idea of expiration of a period and beginning of another, in which hegemonic projects have succeeded, takes neoliberalism mainly as economic doctrine. Would not both diagnoses of few practical alternatives to neoliberalism and difficulty of understanding movements beyond its particular forms of manifestations be a sign that neoliberalism have been consolidated as more than a strictly economic set of measures, policies and practices? The aim of the presentation is to put this hypothesis in debate, mobilizing three distinct – but potentially productive – approaches. The first and most comprehensive is the understanding of neoliberalism as a political rationality. The second reference is the idea of social neoliberalism, which designates a new function of state, made explicit in its response to demands for social equality and justice. The third one refers to neoliberalism as a shared mental model, i. e., a cognitive model oriented to ideological and practical articulation of social groups. Despite the particularities of each one, the common point among them is the wider view of the social setting in which neoliberal economic policies gained strength. It allows analyzing the conditions that permitted such predominance as well as the required and perennial transformations regarding relations of power and domination, development of public policies and social relations. These approaches do not discard diagnostics produced by scholars working on post-neoliberalism theses, but open new possibilities of considering them through another point of view. The gain, we believe, is the potential of observing the recent phenomena in historical and more comprehensive perspective.

Inequalities Faced By Women in IWRM Policies in Burkina Faso and Ghana

William's DAR, DRAOC / CIRAD, Burkina Faso; **Jean-Philippe VENOT**, Wageningen University, Netherlands; **Kalie LASITER**, Emory University, USA, and **Stephanie STAWICKI**, Emory University, USA

The aim of our communication is to show the inequalities still faced by women in the uses and the decisions related to water management despite their recognition as central to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Since almost 20 years, IWRM is at the core of the water policy framework of more and more countries, especially in Africa. One of the Dublin principles of IWRM includes « participatory water resource management and inclusion of women » (Prakash, 2007, 293). The Action Plan for IWRM in Burkina Faso and the National Water Policy in Ghana insist in the involvement of women in water management. Notably because of their numerous activities in rural areas they are considered as one of

the crucial components to alleviate poverty and increase food security. Nevertheless, studies we have conducted in the South West of Burkina Faso and in the Upper East Region of the Ghana shows that women are still facing inequalities in terms of access to water and in decision making process about this resource. Several elements lead to this situation: a land tenure in customary and modern systems allow them to cultivate small and less fertile lands, at best; an ineligibility to obtain large loans to expand their farming and processing endeavors; a disconnection between policies that address women issues in the boards of IWRM institutions, from local to national levels, where their integration is weak. We show that a participatory modelling approach, called Companion Modeling has been useful to give them more room to express their voice.

Enhancing Local Users in Water Resources Decision Making in Burkina Faso: How to Modify the Balance of Power
William's DARÉ, DRAOC, CIRAD, Burkina Faso, **Jean-Philippe VENOT**, Wageningen University, Netherlands, and **Frédérique JANKOWSKI**, CIRAD, France

People in the watershed of the Bougouriba 7 are facing multiple issues to ensure their access to water for drinking and irrigation purpose, livestock watering and fishery activities, but also in terms of quality as artisanal mining activities or bad fishing practices led to water pollution. In 2010, a local water management committee, the CLE, has been set up in the context of a broader Integrated Water Resources Management policy developed since 1998 in Burkina Faso. But after its establishment, the CLE remained inactive for 3 years, largely because water was not a priority for its president, the High Commissioner, whose mandate concerns the overall development of a province that is much larger than the Bougouriba 7 watershed. However, the CLE is meant to be a dialogue platform where representatives of deconcentrated technical administration, decentralized government, users and civil society can discuss local water management issues. Whereas the CLE has been created with the hope that it would «give a way to overtake the usual and exclusive focus on an administrative regulation, which puts public authority and its departments at the center of the institutional, legislative, statutory, and normative plans» (MAHRH, 2004) our study shows that local users have still limited decision-making power which is not an isolated situation as the comparison of 13 other CLE has shown. In this communication we analyse the process of implementing the CLE to show that it was not a “bottom up” approach. Then we describe how we have given voice to users and local stakeholders to express their viewpoints about water issues in front of national to provincial administration representatives. As result, the CLE has been stimulated, the users have pushed and built their own action plan, some of them envision now to ask for decisional positions in the new board.

Transitional Justice and Collective Memory: Dealing With Japan's Occupation In South Korea
Roman DAVID, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

This paper examines the effect of transitional justice, defined as measures that deal with historical wrongdoings, on perceptions about wrongdoers. According to major schools on collective memory, the perceptions may stem from the past, the present, or the interplay of both. In order to assess these perspectives, we draw on Freedman's analysis of political ideologies and theorize that memories of wrongdoing have a morphology that resembles ideologies: wrongdoing forms “the core” of memory, transitional justice its “adjacent parts,” and denial its “periphery.” We hypothesize that transitional justice transforms perceptions about wrongdoers if its reparatory, retributive, and reconciliatory components are all implemented. These components were operationalized as an experiment based on a 2x2x2 factorial design, which was embedded in a cross-sectional survey of 640 adults randomly selected from the Gallup Korea online panel. South Korea was selected as a research site owing to the unresolved legacy of Japan's occupation in 1910-45. The non-linear distribution of the five-item perceptions scale and the significance of the third-order interaction term from a tobit analysis suggest patterns of memory. Perceptions about wrongdoers can be transformed by their abandonment of denial and the implementing of comprehensive transitional justice.

Propuesta De Paradigma Neurocuántico: Proposal of Neuroquantic Paradigm
Carlos DE LA PUENTE, Complutense University, Spain

Propuesta de un paradigma denominado Neurocuántico (PNC), que es el marco utilizado para definir las características del objeto (nivel ontológico), la relación del sujeto-objeto (nivel epistemológico) y el proceso que se utiliza para proceder a la adquisición del conocimiento (nivel metodológico). Se considera y propone como la continuación de la tradición de los paradigmas Positivismo, Pospositivismo, Teorías Críticas y Constructivismo. El PNC hace referencia a elementos físicos: las neuronas (neuro) como el soporte físico de almacenamiento de la información, y la luz (cuántico), ondas sonoras y estímulos químicos que llegan hasta los sentidos para crear la información. Por lo tanto se considera que aporta una base material y objetiva, para los hechos de la Sociología considerados principalmente inmateriales y subjetivos. Por estas características, sería considerado un paradigma científico. Por lo tanto, se asume que existe una realidad externa, y una realidad interna del sujeto. Esta comunicación acarreará la propuesta de un método para la investigación en

Sociología. Aplicaciones prácticas: Aplicaciones Teóricas: Propuesta de alguna duda razonable sobre algunos de los planteamientos de Newton, Darwin, Einstein y Descartes. Posibles aplicaciones a la vida cotidiana.

Assisted Reproductive Technologies, Inequality and Procreative Tourism: Politics of Inclusion or Exclusion of Homosexual Couples Depending on National Contexts

Catarina DELAUNAY, Universidade Nova de, Portugal

In this paper I intend to analyse how the legal framework and policy measures, in Portugal and in France, concerning the definition of beneficiaries of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) shape new social inequalities by excluding homosexual couples (as well as single women). In fact, both the Portuguese and the French laws currently limit access to ART to heterosexual couples with infertility problems, despite the changing legal framework of same-sex marriage in Portugal, in 2010 and in France, in 2013. However, within the European Union, there are different laws governing ART in its member states, based on a plurality of ethical principles and sociocultural norms. Restrictive laws on ART have been driving homosexual couples abroad, to seek assisted reproduction technologies in their quest to develop autonomous family projects and parenthood ties (monoparentality and homoparentality). For instance, Portuguese lesbian couples travel to Spain or Denmark, and turn to sperm banks to make artificial insemination or in vitro fertilization (IVF). Meanwhile, French gay couples travel to the United States seeking a very expensive and complex process that involves an oocyte donor and a surrogate mother. Both trends generate a new phenomenon, the procreative tourism, and the subsequent criminalisation of those practices. In this context, different social actors, namely legislators (some parliamentary groups and independent voices from political parties) as well as LGBT associations, play two important roles. First, such groups aim to expose what they call social inequalities, and; secondly, to protect civil rights under the Constitution (namely the right to a family). Building upon my post-doctoral research, I will approach this problem theoretically and empirically through the analysis of documentary sources (namely legislation and media), and based on in-depth interviews of relevant informants such as doctors, biologists, Members of Parliament and same-sex couples who have used ART abroad.

South-South Statistical Cooperation

Dimitri DELLA FAILLE, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada

This presentation proposes to examine on the current state of South-South cooperation in the production of statistics in matters related to development. Based in part on the author's fieldwork in Africa, Central America and South East Asia as well as a literature review, this presentation would like to reflect on some current and upcoming challenges in technical cooperation. Taking the stance of a political sociology of the state in so-called developing countries and of a critical study of the international system, this presentation will examine issues related to bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries in the "South". Surveys and census are an area generally acknowledged to be still mainly dominated by "Northern expertise". However, current research show that South-South cooperation in statistics is emerging in terms both of knowledge and technology transfer. Indeed, regional powers in the South as well as countries from the BRICs emerge as possible new poles of knowledge and technology which they share at the regional or global level. This is, for instance, the case of Brazil in Portuguese-speaking Africa and that of the Philippines in Myanmar and North Korea. In spite of being a promising avenue for challenging "Northern expertise", this emerging South-South cooperation in statistics is not exempt from possible issues (such as the reproduction of schemes of dependence) which this contribution will reflect on.

'Decolonial Marxism' and Neozapatismo: Bridging Counterhegemonic Struggles in the Global North and South

Ana Cecilia DINERSTEIN, University of Bath, United Kingdom

How can we understand the diversity of forms of radical counter hegemonic resistances within current processes of accumulation of capital, from a non-Eurocentric perspective? In this paper, I anticipate a conversation between two approaches to resistance: Decolonial School and Open Marxisms. By constructing the imaginary dialogue between these two perspectives I identify their theoretical strategies, limitations and mutual misrecognitions that prevent fruitful cross-fertilisation, in order to delineate a new direction in the study of counterhegemonic politics and social emancipation. To DS it is indispensable not only to recognise particular trajectories of experience of power, oppression and domination but also to overcome 'both Eurocentric and Third World "fundamentalisms"' (Grosfoguel 2008). Marxists and political economists reproduce the 'coloniality of power' that movements in the South are struggling against. However, a DS fails to consider the material processes of emergence of counterhegemonic pluriversal resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital. (Open) Marxists and radical political economists offer an adequate critique of global capital. They explain how current forms of 'accumulation by dispossession' (Harvey 2003) and 'crisis' have changed the experience of oppression, exploitation and resistance. Yet, are they aware of the epistemic distortion implied in the

(North-centric) character of their critique of capital? I offer the term 'Decolonial Marxism' to designate a form of critique that bridges diverse forms of counter hegemonic resistance within current processes of accumulation of capital from a non-North centric perspective. 'Decolonial Marxism' offers a new understanding of *pluriversal* forms of resistance against and beyond global. I also contend that Neozapatismo constitutes the practical and political embodiment of Decolonial Marxism for it bridges the struggles of indigenous, rural, urban counter hegemonic struggles, in the North and South, challenging in practice, the theoretical divide and allowing the incorporation of movements' own theorising into the critique of capital.

Research University in Modern Russia: From Science to Innovation

Maria DUSHINA, Center for Sociology of Science and Science Studies, Russia and **Anatoly ABLAZHEY**, Institute of Philosophy and Law, Russia

Historically, science in Russia was concentrated at the academic and applied-research institutions. Nowadays, state science policy is aimed at the development of scientific researches in higher education institutions. As a result, some universities received the status of National Research University. Research universities become entrepreneurial, characterized by the managerial model similar to business. The consequences of such business-oriented strategies turned into unstable conditions of work for scientist, limitation of permanent contracts, and public perception of scientist as ordinary worker. The principles of research universities were imported into Russian educational system, which is included into particular socio-economic conditions: the state, not private sector, is a major customer in producing public goods. In this regard, it is important to understand the effectiveness of Research University in Russian reality. This report will present the results of empirical study, conducted in 2013 at the laboratories under the supervision of leading scientists in St. Petersburg. These laboratories represent Biomedical and IT clusters. We have sent 50 questionnaires per e-mail to the young researchers. The questionnaire includes three parts: global situation in Russian science, situation at the university, own professional career. We obtained 9 interviews with leading scientists. We have created rating scale with following items: the prospects of line of investigation, the potential for innovation, scientific productivity, and efficiency of management, the training of young researchers and their academic advancement on the labor markets. The resulting survey data are being processed. Interviews revealed "trigger points" for the work of research laboratories. In spite of the high scientific productivity, there is a weak role of business in the financing of science, "bureaucratization", uncertainty for laboratory at the end of the project, continuing "brain drain". Thus, in Russian educational environment some universities may become "research", not entrepreneurial.

Even the Most Marginalised Can and Do Exercise Collective Agency: Case Study Empowerment Programme for Caregivers of Children with Disabilities in a South African Township

Jean ELPHICK, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

This case study examines the medium-term outcomes on collective agency contributed to by a Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) empowerment programme for caregivers of children with multiple disabilities in a peri-urban South African township. CBR is the World Health Organisation-endorsed approach to promoting human rights and improving quality of life for people with disabilities in developing settings. The newest conceptualisation of CBR includes an empowerment component that encourages interventions to mobilise communities of people with disabilities; promote self-advocacy and effective communication; and develop peer-led self-help groups. This paper adds to a small but growing evidence-base for CBR using empowering, participatory qualitative methods to allow members of a CBR self-help group to participate as co-researchers in analyzing the outcomes of their participation in the programme. Concrete examples of their burgeoning civil engagement and collective agency illustrates how even the most marginalised in society can and do exercise agency.

The Mobilization for Dignified Housing in Spain: A Case Study of the PAH

Montserrat EMPERADOR BADIMON, Université Lumière Lyon-2, France

Since 2008, there has been a sharp increase in the number of house evictions in Spain and mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing" (*vivienda digna*) have multiplied. They are mostly based on unemployed home owners facing downward mobility that depart from the traditional profile of radical youths active in the squatters' movement (*okupa*) or the global justice movement. These home owners are middle-class and working-class people that benefited from easy access to housing credit in the 2000s, during the real estate bubble. When the bubble burst and they lost their job, they became unable to pay their mortgage and faced eviction threats from the banks. In order to explain the multiplication of mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing," we focus on a particular organization created in 2009 in Barcelona and which has become the most visible and influential actor of this movement: the "Platform of people affected by mortgages" (*Plataforma de los Afectados por la Hipoteca*, PAH). We argue that the growth of the PAH is not a mere side-effect of the

crisis. Many other categories of people are affected by the crisis but do not mobilize as much. We claim that its relative success stems from two processes. First, the PAH has managed to reframe the housing crisis in terms of fraud and deception rather than personal responsibility and as a systemic rather than individual issue. Second, the horizontal structure of the PAH is highly inclusive, allows for multiple types and degrees of involvement, and feeds the development of a sense of belonging that helps sustain the mobilization over time. Our research is based on semi-structured interviews as well as participant and ethnographic observation in Barcelona in 2013.

New Practices, Old Debates: Ambivalence and Conflict in Identity Politics

Begonya ENGUIX, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), Spain

Identity-based social movements face a well-studied and basic contradiction: using their difference to achieve equality reinforces their differentiation. Tensions between difference and equality have permeated activist discourses at least since the 60s shaping various activist positions that range from assimilationism to radicalism. In the current Spanish LGBT movement the tension between assimilation and radicalism has produced an 'official' LGBT activism (hosted by the FELGT) and a 'critical' activism being LGBT Pride celebrations their main battlefield. The progressive incorporation of entrepreneurship - LGBT or not- to such celebrations, and the ambivalent position of public institutions deepen the split between these activist positions. Madrid will not hold the 2020 Olympics, but will hold the World Pride in 2017. Its candidacy was championed by AEGAL (LGBT business association) and the City Council with the support from the 'officialist' LGTB associations. The importance of tourism as a source of income, identities as business, the spectacularization of the claims and the idea of consumption as the backbone of identities all mark the present and seem to mark the imaginable future of LGBT activism in our country. This 'gaypialista' (Shangay Lily) Pride is presented as opposed to 'authentic' conceptions of vindication. In this scenario, it is urgent to overcome old antagonisms and find new ways to represent and visualize vindications, new 'practices' that aspire to the articulation of the 'inevitable' (reification, commodification and exposure of identities) with the defense of rights and claims. We aim to analyze the strategies for the present and the future in this field through content analysis of in-depth interviews with businessmen, politicians and activist leaders ('officialist' and critics) and various digital media (blogs, comments on news and websites).

Contested Land, the Implicate Relation of Memories and Traumas of Israelis and Palestinians

Aide ESU, University of Cagliari, Italy

Israel and Palestine, over the course of their historical conflict, have created a complex patchwork of memory narratives dealing with different representations of the same landscape. The paper examines how the two peoples have elaborated their narratives of national identity by practicing a pre-modern repertoire to shape a modern identity, and by knitting together their collective, multiple visions of the land. Israelis and Palestinians have used space as a temporal-spatial tool to practice the remembering of lost land and to elaborate an imaginative geography. In an intractable conflict like the Israeli-Palestinian one, a culture of conflict and a psychological repertoire of conflict have developed. This repertoire includes ethos, emotional orientation and collective memory, which all sustain and reinforce the conflict. My purpose is to focus attention on both narratives adopting Bar-Tal's view: "Israeli society represents a mirror image of the Arab societies, particularly of the Palestinian society (...) both societies shared beliefs and mutually held social representations." (Bar-Tal 1998). The case of the Israeli and Palestinian memories raises many questions; however, I wish to limit the discussion to the relationship between dreamt/imagined space in the Diasporas memories, and the entanglements related to loss and claims of return. The time line does not follow a unified, progressive chronology. A temporal dialogue keeps memory alive, but the past is not simply "preserved. The results of the 1948 war dramatically changed the relationship to the land. Political Zionism fulfils for "people without land the dreamed-of homeland. The uprooting from the homeland is the focal point of Palestinian national identity, the trauma and the loss feeds their memory and nourish their narratives.

Envisioning a Real Utopia in Iran

Simin FADAEI, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany

The Real Utopia scholarship is overwhelmingly focused on cases that take place in liberal democratic political systems. It remains unclear however, how real utopias can be envisioned and realized in the absence of a vibrant public sphere. In this paper I present original research on a utopian project in Iran, an initiative called *Sustainable Living* which is a cooperative that embraces an alternative lifestyle and whose aim is to create Iran's first eco-village. Through an analysis of this initiative I elucidate how a real utopian vision becomes desired and acted upon in Iranian society. I demonstrate the channels through which utopian visions are circulated and are adapted to local context in Iran, and ultimately I seek to broaden our understanding of the realization of emancipatory social science. Hence, I not only show how utopias are

envisioned in Iran but I examine the groundbreaking struggle of people to make them real in a restrictive political environment.

Experiences on Improving Quality in Home Care Services for Seniors in Argentina

Adriana FASSIO, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

In this paper we present research progress on the National Home Care Program in Argentina that has been carried out continuously since 1997 and with greater intensity in the period 2003-2013. The objective of the research is to investigate the impact of public policy aimed at the older population with some degree of dependence with respect to the learning incorporated by public and non-governmental organizations involved in the decentralized structure from which perform these services. The proposed research is a comparative case study of implementing organizations of National Home Care Program in order to detect changes and learning that occurred in these organizations from the perspective of the actors (members of these organizations and users of its services, including home caregivers service cooperatives originated in the program) to build indicators and make proposals for continuous improvement of the quality of this public policy.

Perception of Discriminatory Practices among BRICS' Countries: Brazil and South Africa

Danielle Cireno FERNANDES, University Federal of Minas Gerais, Brazil and **Luciana LIMA**, Development Agency of the State of Minas Gerais, Brasil, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

This paper addresses the question of whether individual perception of discrimination is affected by occupational segregation by race and job status. We use data from Brazilian 2000 Census, Belo Horizonte Area Survey (2005) and Cape Area Survey (2005) conducted by the Federal University of Minas Gerais and Cape Town University. These surveys were designed to have comparable socioeconomic measures of many kinds of both cities. Processes of opening and closing of the labor market due to racial discriminatory practices are well-established topics among social stratification literature. Perceptions of discrimination in South Africa and in Brazil are unique phenomena. In South Africa, up to 1994 discriminatory practices based on race were straightforward and safeguarded by national constitution. African, Coloured and Indian inhabitants were denied the right to vote and forced to reside in peripheral townships. Interracial sex or marriage was formally prohibited. In Brazil, in another hand, there is no clearly distinct cultural boundary that separates blacks from whites. Both groups have the same mother tongue and most identify themselves with the same icons of Brazilian nationality. The commonalities among Brazilian ethnic groups led to the establishment of a myth of racial democracy, which despite being contested with evidences, still seems to prevail in some sectors of society, whereas discriminatory practices linger as a tacit social agreement. We found evidences in both countries that point to a higher perception of social discriminatory practices when the socioeconomic and cultural status of the under-privileged group is higher. We can imply that more access to material and symbolic goods of the dominant group – as information, earnings and culture – could increase, instead of diminish, the perception of the minority groups of their conditions of prejudice and discrimination in the society.

Emotions and the Self's Past and Future

Helena FLAM, University of Leipzig, Germany

A Canadian philosopher, Charles Taylor, spoke of emotions, such as love and loyalty, as revealing to oneself and others what one strongly cares about. He argued that they play a role of a moral compass and in this capacity are constitutive of one's identity and morality. Many of his examples make it difficult to distinguish them from particularly strongly felt preferences. A British sociologist, Margaret Archer, proposed that in our inner conversations about our future commitments our memory of our past experiences and of the emotions that accompanied them contribute to the very process of decision-making about the future. Also in this case emotions seem to help in the process of teasing out one's preferences and, once these are chosen, of buttressing them. Discussing one form of reflexivity, however, Margaret Archer puts her finger on how the propensity to value strong emotional attachments can standardize personal responses to a great variety of situations, often with disastrous effects to the self. In my talk in contrast I want to show that specific emotions or, better yet, personal emotional geographies, are constitutive of unique individual identities in a sense of fixing or freezing the way an individual relates to her or his self, others and to the past, present and/or future.

What's New about New Social Movement in a Time of Economic Crisis? Reflections about the Portuguese Disabled People's Movement

Fernando FONTES, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Until the 1960s, social movements were comprised mainly of workers' movements, focused on class and economic issues, highly organised in trade unions and political parties and using strikes and demonstrations as their main action tactic. The 1960s and 1970s witnessed, however, an increased variety of social conflicts beyond the workforce, particularly in Europe and North America, and the subsequent emergence of numerous social movements around new 'post-material' issues. The emergence of these new social movements (NSMs) did not only push for a multitude of issues based on identity, but also the investment on civil society as its key location, organised in non-hierarchical structures and networks and embracing direct action and protest. As with other social groups, the failing of disabled persons by the welfare-state made them especially active since the 1960s. This was especially true of the UK and USA, where disabled people struggled "for equality and participation on an equal footing with other citizens" (Driedger, 1989: 1). This action was made possible by the creation of the Disabled People's Movement composed of diverse organizations of disabled people. Most current debates on the Disabled People's Movement included the discussion of whether this is a new or an old social movement. Drawing on my PhD about social citizenship and the Disabled People's Movement in Portugal (completed at the University of Leeds – UK), this paper investigates the ways in which this case study may contribute to the theoretical dispute between old and new social movements. I will begin by examining significant characteristics of the Portuguese Disabled People's Movement. Then, I summarize the theoretical dispute within disability studies on whether the disabled people's movement is an old or a new social movement. In the last part, I explore the ways in which the Portuguese case study may contribute to this theoretical dispute.

The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities as the Answer for Global Trends of Aging Societies

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The aging process is great and unheard of in the past, challenge for governments, economies and societies. This means the need to meet the needs of the growing group of people with specific requirements, with full rights and legitimate aspirations for decent quality of life and mobility. Effective management in this area is primarily a matter of the reform of health insurance, tax and retirement system, or other distribution of funds. Of course, these changes are important, but we should take various measures to create friendly environment for the elderly: social solutions conducive to maintaining an active lifestyle and innovative projects allowing for broad independent. The answer to this can be the concept of Age-friendly Cities and Communities (AFC) which was conceived in 2005 at the XVIII IAGG World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics in Rio de Janeiro. It immediately attracted enthusiastic interest, and in 2010 has transformed into The WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities to foster the exchange of experience and mutual learning between cities and communities worldwide. The Network has identified eight domains of city life that might influence the health and quality of life of older people: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information; and community support and health services. Members of the network must implement a variety of activities in this area. Currently membership spans across 20 countries with a total of 115 cities and communities. The proposed speech will be a presentation of the idea of AFC as a response to the needs of life in aging societies. The theoretical analysis will be supplemented with the presentation of examples of implementation of the AFC in selected European cities to show the variety of actions.

Towards a New Security Culture 2030

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This paper presents results from a Real-Time Delphi Study which focuses on the following research questions: What are the important trends with high impact on public security in Germany until year 2030? What will be the most relevant risks within the next 15 years? How do security or risk research and research policies deal with these challenges? The aim of the survey is to initiate a broader discussion about the future of public security. Therefore we need to discuss the perspectives of five main expert groups: politics, science, economy, media and end-users (e.g. emergency assistants). Theoretically we have two perspectives on security and risk that will form the conceptual framework. Firstly, we know from risk research, that risk is often understood as the probability that something occurs combined with comprising negative outcome (e.g. Bechmann 1993, Renn et al. 2007). Even if this is criticized (because risks aren't objectively determinable), it is relevant for security research due to the fact that arguments for political decisions are justified by these calculations. Therefore the paper secondly discusses the empirical findings in the theoretical framework of "security culture" (Daase 2012), which understands security and risk as social constructions based on norms and beliefs. The survey will be conducted as a Real Time Delphi Study, a foresight method that collects data from experts in iterative rounds (cf. Gordon & Pease 2005). After the first round the aggregated results are communicated to the experts immediately so that they can change their first rating. Within the presented Delphi Study 1200 experts will be invited to

take part in the survey which takes place in November 2013. The results address the above stated questions and will be displayed as statistical numbers and figures.

Transnational Articulations of Law and Inequality in Latin America: A Legal Genealogy of Inequality

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Until quite recently, Latin American countries widely assumed that legal discrimination against ethno-racial groups was a practice that took place elsewhere but not in the region. Somehow, the articulations between law and racial inequality remained successfully covered for almost two centuries. By tracing how such articulations could be hidden for so long, this article changes the focus on domestic legislation and offers a legal transnational approach for the analysis of the multi-scale intercrossing of racial discourses through law. It aims to elucidate the chronological and epistemic concurrence between different legal projects of racial stratification operating in different world areas and to expose the crucial role that law played in the racialization of society under colonial rule, and the continuities of such role in contemporary Latin America. For this purpose, I introduce Sérgio Costa's definition of inequality regime. This concept serves to depict transnational interconnectedness between legal texts and to place norms in the center of the analysis of racial inequalities. The concept is also useful for the study of long periods of time, because it allows a focus on regime change (i.e. major shifts in the racial conceptions and legal standards and their effects in terms of ethno-racial inequalities). The first part of the paper introduces the legal transnational approach applied to conceptualize 'race' as transregional inequality and the central role of law in this regard. The second part presents some articulations between law and 'race' in Latin America as conditioning ethno-racial discourses, social hierarchies and inequalities during European rule and the most significant continuities of such articulations after independence and in subsequent regime transitions.

Technologies of Choice: Examining the Role of Websites in Configuring Choice and Delivering Public Services

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Recently governments have begun deploying Internet technologies in the operation and delivery of public services, known as e-Government. In advanced welfare states such as Australia and the UK such technologies are ostensibly designed to facilitate 'consumer choice' in public services, consonant with a shift towards choice-based social policy models. Yet recent studies suggest that 'choice' is not a panacea and can be both problematic and beneficial. Some have argued that the appropriation of 'choice' in neoliberal discourse and market-based reform of public services is potentially exacerbating existing inequalities in health, education and social care. Research further suggests that the neoliberal imaginary of the 'citizen-consumer' does not adequately take into account people's lived social realities and the significant impact this has on the choices they have available, their ability to choose, and whether choice is wanted or even possible. Hence, the insertion of Internet technologies into choice-based public services adds a layer of complexity that requires critical attention. This paper introduces and explores a phenomenon described as 'Technologies of Choice' (or ToC); web-based tools that enable users to compare, measure, and make decisions about objects such as consumer goods, services, and more recently public services. A conceptual framework for ToC is proffered, which draws empirically on analysis of commercial and government websites, and theoretically on post-Foucaultian governmentality and social studies of technology. The conceptual framework provides an analytical tool to examine the role of Internet technologies in shaping and configuring how 'choice' is rationalised and conducted. It is argued that ToC provide one technical instrument, among many, that have a role in modern advanced liberal forms of government. Thus, the paper explores the role of ToC in shaping 'choice' for millions of public service users, including the potential consequences and implications for welfare provision and equality.

The Self and Identity in Technological Times

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I intend to explore the impact of technology on the formation of the self and identity. The Italian philosopher Umberto Galimberti, in his book *Psyche and Techne* (1999), maintains that it is no longer accurate to speak of alienation. When Marx advanced his concept of alienation in capitalist society man was still a subject who could imagine new horizons. Today, the domination of technology has reached a point where the relationship between man and technology has been reversed: technology is the subject and man is the predicate. In this new situation, it is not correct to speak of alienation but rather of identification with technology. In a world totally generated by technical equipment, according to Galimberti, man is an official of this apparatus and his identity coincides with his function. Thus, man is himself only if he is functional to the other, technology (1999). In the light of Galimberti's thesis, can we still speak of a reflexive identity developed in contemporary society, as the sociologist Antony Giddens does? Furthermore, can we still believe, as the existential philosophers Sartre and De Beauvoir did in the seventies, that identity is a project and coincides with

subjectivity? Moreover, what becomes of the self? If identity coincides with function, the self is totally withdrawn, and the difference between interior and external life is suppressed. Naturally, this creates a psychological and sociological pathology that Marcuse denounced when he spoke of the one-dimensional man. Galimberti speaks of the death of the psyche because what is enhanced are the intellectual abilities while emotions are disregarded (1999).

Sociology of Corruption

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Corruption under the perspective of its effect on the stability of macro-social democratic societies shall be discussed. It appears as deviation from normed functionalities in spheres of society with the aim of taking advantage for all parties involved in the corruption relationship. In the theory of differentiation this is an effect of dedifferentiation, a throwback of modernity, because their superior, to functional differentiation and specialization based operation has been abandoned. Corruption appears to herein as functional equivalent of subsystem-specific function logics. It appears from the normative point of view of democratic theory and a corresponding democratic political culture as a system in jeopardy context. The reference to the political culture may be enough to highlight that corruption in everyday life and its many small, non-significant standard violations begins with each individual. The studies of Morlok and Tänzler refer to social changes (De-structuralizations), which promote structural level corruption. In the sociology of domination and social theory, where corruption with respect to the functioning of organizations or subsystems have no relevant role. They operate as criminalized forms of deviant behavior and not as a functional equivalent to - ideal-typical, but normative desired logic system. However, as much corruption as related phenomena are widely used as exceptions to a normal social functioning display operations. Another conceptualization is advisable in my view, e.g. of democratic rule of bureaucratic administration and the rule of law, which is not based on the model developed by Webers ideal type of legal authority. Corruption should be to as "normal" even if socially disapproved and criminal sanctioned appearance have been recorded. Having the opportunities explored at the same time, the redefinition of social areas (such as private vs. public) and system specific logics which provide a better theoretical perspective on gaining corruption.

Comparing Occupy Movements: Global Mobilising Power, Local Political Context, and Dynamic

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A new wave of mass mobilization and popular struggle has spread all over the world since 2011, traveling from Tunisia and Egypt to Spain, Chile and Israel and the USA. When the wave arrived to the US the New Yorkers gave to name to the global new repertoire of resistance: occupy movement. Although the events in one place encouraged activists in other places, the content and impact of the new movements was determined by the local political conditions. It is my argument that despite all the differences and peculiarities of political context and dynamics, there is a common pattern to all movements: the need to occupy the public space in order to be recognized and to talk in the name of the people, the masses or 99%. All mobilizations are resisting the economic damage caused to middle and lower classes by the neo-liberal economic policies. Two main effects of neo-liberal policies gave rise to the occupy movement's new repertoire: the individualism that destroys social solidarity, and the weakening of political parties as the locus of negotiations between civil society and the state. Occupying the public sphere is an innovative repertoire designed to reconstruct social solidarity and "peoplehood" that have been destroyed by the neo-liberal policies, and to make claims in its name. The paper will compare various the most salient cases of popular mobilization, and the specific political contexts that facilitate the movement, and the different political dynamics they provoke.

The Death of Reading (or, Worrying about the Wrong Things)

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"The Death of Reading (or, Worrying about the Wrong Things)" In a digital world, scholars and the general public have both assumed and misunderstood the death of reading, especially leisure reading of print media. Research on young, highly educated digital natives from the developing and the developed world (Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Malawi, Botswana, Kyrgyzstan, the United States, China, and Japan) suggests that a persistent reading class is reproducing itself and is retaining a preference for print over screens. This paper reviews these findings and considers their implications for the future mediascape.

Explaining Strength of Radical Left Parties in Europe: Netherlands and Italy Compared (1990-2012)

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This paper studies radical left parties (RLPs) in Western Europe through an interdisciplinary approach grounded on

contentious politics theories. Following the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, influential analysts declared the decline of traditional Marxist parties and class politics (e.g. Fukuyama, Rifkin), and the proliferation of conflicts based on cultural divides (Huntington). However, recent events have proven these predictions wrong. Indeed, RLPs have prospered in Greece (SYRIZA), Portugal (Left Bloc), The Netherlands (the Socialist Party, SP) and Denmark (Socialist Party) in last decades. In Germany, The Left party is consolidated as large party in the East and currently is the third largest party in the Bundestag. Indeed, during the 1990s and 2000s, there are cases of RLPs being member of national governing coalitions, e.g. in Denmark, Norway, Italy, Iceland and France. Recent surveys put the Greek radical left party (Syriza) at the top of the preferences for the forthcoming Greek elections. Accordingly, for the first time since the 1970s, Europe is in a situation where a party to the left of the mainstream social democracy represents a genuine contender for power. These examples highlight ongoing trends of political change, not yet properly analyzed. This paper aims at explaining the divergent trajectories of RLPs in Western Europe by examining two outstanding cases that depict both emergence and decline, namely The Netherlands and Italy. These cases provide evidence that appears to contradict premises of post-materialist theory and the downfall of class politics, and suggest, instead, that we should pay attention to the configuration of the political system in order to explain differences of strength of radical left parties.

Strategy and Identity in the “Conspiracy Milieu”

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Conspiracy theories have in recent decades become a popular cultural phenomenon, and its discourse is now an increasingly normalized idiom for many people to account for the occurrence of (seemingly ungraspable) phenomena in contemporary societies. The social sciences have nevertheless conceived of “conspiracy theorists” in rather aberrant terms: they are paranoid believers of an outdated worldview and endanger the body politic. Although the moralism in these studies is already problematic for the sociological understanding of who these people are, what I challenge in this paper is the uniform identity these scholars construct of conspiracy theorists. I draw here on ethnographic research in the Dutch “conspiracy milieu” to explore what differences in beliefs and practices can be found and how they are related to dynamics of identity formation. While a communality can be found in the societal change all conspiracy theorists want to bring about, I dissect three different strategies with which people think these changes should be accomplished: withdrawal, activism and mediation. Strongly influenced by New Age beliefs, adherents of the first strategy assume change is to come from within: by changing oneself, the world will change accordingly. The activist strategy is informed by the notion that a different world can only be established by overthrowing the old order, practices therefore take place on the barricades. The mediators at last argue that societal change can only be achieved in cooperation, adherents therefore want to bring people together by making visible societal and political problems. I conclude by showing how the identity of conspiracy theorists is much more complex and dynamic than social scientists generally assume: it is multiple and formed in relation to the general public and other conspiracy theorists alike.

Before and Beyond Neoliberalism: The Development of Precarity and the Emerging Alternative

Kevan HARRIS, Princeton University, USA and **Ben SCULLY**, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

In this paper we contend that, to understand what might exist *beyond* neoliberalism, we need to rethink processes of capitalist development *before* neoliberalism. We make two arguments. - First, for poorer countries, processes of commodification which are highlighted as evidence of neoliberalism often predate the neoliberal era. Third World development policies tended to make social and economic life *more* precarious as a corollary to capital accumulation, *before* neoliberalism as an ideology took hold. - Second, intense theoretical focus on neoliberalism obscures a recent shift in the global South towards a tendential and tangible de-commodification of social life. In fact, during the height of what is widely accepted as the period of neoliberal triumph in many countries across the global South, the relationship between work, land, and welfare has begun to transform in ways that look quite different from what the dominant paradigm leads us to expect. - The most salient examples today are state-led social protection programs which have been implemented across the former Third World. For those who lament that the post-2008 crisis has produced no Polanyian double movement, we argue that these state-driven social assistance policies are precisely such a mechanism. These emerged not out of technocratic fixes from above but often out of political and social struggles from below. The rise and spread of these programs are not only in stark contrast to popular conceptions of a neoliberal reinforcement, but are specifically targeted at social strata whose precarity has been largely generated by developmental policies which *predated* the neoliberal era. - Our paper presents a macro-level quantitative survey of the rise and spread of social protection policies over the past two decades in the global South, and qualitative comparisons of these programs in the BICS – Brazil, India, China and South Africa – as evidence of our argument.

The ‘Gap-Filling’ Role of Civil Society Organisations for an Ageing Population in a Global Context: A Comparative Study of Three Welfare States - Japan, Britain and Sweden

Mayumi HAYASHI, King's College London, United Kingdom, **Utae MORI**, Osaka University of Economics, Japan and **Itsuko TOYAMA (KANAMOTO)**, St. Andrew's University, Japan

Across the globe, societies face pressing challenges to address the needs of their rapidly ageing populations against a background of austerity. This is particularly true of Japan, Britain and Sweden, all ageing and established welfare states, where each government has attempted to expand and diversify public care services. This is reflected in their respective new and reformed public care systems. However, none of these countries' systems has succeeded in meeting all care needs, and recent austerity and budget cuts have exposed further difficulties. Accordingly each government has been painstakingly exploring new and cost-effective methods of providing care. Specifically, there has been optimism that civil society organisations might step in and fill the gaps left by public provision. This paper, drawing on empirical research involving detailed interviews and participant observation, will examine and compare successful and innovative models of civil society organisations that have developed 'gap-filling' services for older people in Japan, Britain and Sweden. Key findings concerning each model will be considered briefly within their national context, highlighting nation-specific features. Analysis of models at a national level will then be placed in a transnational and comparative perspective, underscoring best practice benchmarks together with the challenges encountered by organisations. For instance, while the standardised and universalist Japanese model mobilises traditional quasi-governmental community resources, the British model emphasises partnership working and recognises innovation and professionalism, and Sweden's model is characterised by localism and sensitivity towards the employment of 'conventional' labour, with volunteers being discouraged. In conclusion, this paper will discuss suggestions for future care policy making and possible refinement of the care market, potentially transcending national boundaries. It will also consider how experiences and best practice from the models examined here could be utilised in other countries to pursue evidence-based sustainable care policies and promote civil society.

The Role of Victim Witness Testimonies for Collective Memory Formation, Recovery from Trauma and Future Reconciliation

Patrick HEIN, Meiji University, Lithuania

In this paper the author argues that witness testimonies in war crimes and genocide trials play a crucial role even though they may not be related to the indictment of the prosecution or help to establish justice. In her book *Eichmann in Jerusalem* Hannah Arendt mentioned that the survivor accounts were not helpful in collecting legal evidence against Eichmann. This author thinks however that witness accounts are crucial not for legal purposes but for purposes of collective memory formation and victim trauma recovery by using the example of the witness account of the Auschwitz survivor Alfred Oppenheimer who gave a testimony at the Eichmann trial. The paper refers to other reconciliation attempts such as the truth commission in South Africa or the Comfort Women issue in Korea and Japan and seeks to identify conditions that make future reconciliation possible. The example of the comfort women in Japan shows that witness testimonies alone cannot lead to positive change and reconciliation as long as there is no recognition of wrongdoing and guilty behavior in the first place. In other words witness accounts can only be effective and fulfill their purpose if there is an opposite (either an individual or a political body) who acknowledges his wrongdoing. In the case of the Eichmann trial and the South African truth commission the perpetrators were physically present whereas in the case of the comfort women nobody has assumed responsibility.

Consequences of Newer Media of Communication within Economy As a System

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In order to understand the future of economy as a social system, my research revises a theory of media from the general perspective of communication and retraces the first accounts of generalized symbolic media in the form of money, payments and today's nexus of exchange, as initially described by Marx and later by Adorno. Second, the piece studies how monetary economy includes risk within its internal operations in front of an increasingly complex environment. The third part of the paper describes the epistemological transformations that are required. In effect, the current development of autonomous systems asks for different methodologies and epistemological perspectives in order to observe and decrypt the new landscape arising from the way in which society has evolved. Increased reflexivity within system's production (Luhmann, 1995) has important consequences in respect to the communication flow in society. What are those consequences? Willke (Willke, 2007:14) envisages the market within a variety of mechanisms to ensure coordination and cooperation. Nevertheless, disembodied media of communication may have erosive effects upon previous modalities of coordination and cooperation. In what extent the recent developments of derivatives and newer media of communication within economy renew Marxist perspectives of reification? Concluding, a comparative analysis of the communicative power of distinct media of communication must be part of economics. This supposes an enlargement of communication as a field in order to comprehend the distinct systemic varieties of communication at

stake, the diverse semantic and praxical purposes that they serve, and the possibility of overlapping communications that create further risk.

Erotic Justice and Self-Realisation: The New Politics of Chinese Women

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This paper addresses Chinese women's self conceptions through developing the concept of erotic justice to focus on access to life chances and opportunities for sexual expression, erotic exploration and realisation. The erotic is conceptualized as more ambiguous, fluid, and diffused than sex-oriented sexuality in that as a process it does not focus on one part of the body or one object. It is about connection between currents inside and the world spinning outside, but not limited to the interpersonal (Ho & Tsang, 2013). In its yearnings and anticipations, however, eros meets the "political economy of life chances" which are not equal. Indeed, people in their movements, emotions, and desires are themselves made in terms of the discourses and unequal differences, of the past, present and future political economy (Foucault 1980; Bourdieu 2001). In short, erotic explorations in everyday life occur within the fields of power where they play a game with others who strategize with equal self-interest, but often with more legitimacy (Bourdieu 2001). In-depth case studies of online narratives of Chinese women have suggested ways in which these women create new identities for themselves through a politics of iconogenesis using new social media (Ho, 2006, 2011, 2013). We examined how they articulate the kinds of injustices they face in love, marriages, family and society due to their gender, age, social class, ethnicity, sexual preferences and other social variables. We also identified the strategies that they used to rectify these injustices including becoming everyday icons through their practices of self online and offline. In creating these new identities, they envisage and locate themselves within new futures in which gender and sexual justice become possible. Their self-narration includes a reflexive construction of self where the past is reshaped to fit the present and the imagined future.

Supply-Side Economics and Demand-Side Planning: U.S. Southwest Water Challenges, the Case of Oklahoma

Hannah HOLLEMAN, Amherst College, USA

In 2013 the U.S. government categorized all 77 counties in Oklahoma a disaster area due to persistent drought conditions. While 597 counties nationally were included in the declaration, Oklahoma, Kansas, and western Texas were hardest hit. Years before this, scientists' projections of anthropogenic climate change showed "widespread agreement" that in the Southwest "the levels of aridity seen in the 1950s multiyear drought, or the 1930s Dust Bowl, become the new climatology by mid-century: a perpetual drought." However, such information is not the basis of ecological and economic planning in the Southwest. I examine the development of the Comprehensive Water Plan recently adopted by the state of Oklahoma to demonstrate how planning in the region continues to operate on an undemocratic and "demand-side" basis. With disastrous consequences, the OCWP offers no real plan for long-term change subject to science or the democratic process. Rather, politicians demonstrate their commitment to historical modes of development in the region while downplaying the costs and publicly encouraging skepticism of scientific projections. Drawing on Michał Kalecki's distinction between "monopoly-capitalist" and democratic planning and exploring the historical turn identified by Forster Ndubisi towards "demand-side" (in ecological terms) planning, I offer a theoretical approach to understanding the limitations of the dominant mode of planning for addressing such long-term anthropogenic ecological crises. I argue that the official designation of drought-stricken counties as facing "disaster," has short-term implications and is therefore misleading. This region must be recognized as facing an historical transition, in need of genuinely democratic, and ecological or real "supply-side," economic planning to avoid some of the worst ecological and social outcomes. To end, I offer suggestions based on current, localized attempts at planning outside of the dominant framework, for alternative approaches that, if forced by movements to the state level, or beyond, could help reverse current trends.

The Social Constitutionalization of Trade? The WTO-Trips and the Chances of a Reembedding of the Global Regime of Intellectual Property

Pablo HOLMES, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Since the financial crisis, the consciousness has grown that increasing social inequalities can have impairing implications for the functioning of institutions and for economic efficiency. Nevertheless, the tools that were known until now to tackle inequalities still seem to be ineffective on the transnational level. Mechanisms of tax & transfer, as well as the promotion of social rights, cannot be used in the same way as they had been in national contexts. For many scholars, the only way to face these problems would be a shift towards the transnationalization of social rights. Although much talk has been seen on the necessity of "constitutionalizing" the WTO, the fact remains true that the global regime of trade remains highly fragmented. Moreover, the rules of the many regimes existing in the WTO do not seem to be interpreted under the light of the so called "global regimes of human rights". Rather, it seems that they reproduce extremely specialized vocabularies,

each of them taking for granted specific conceptions of how to balance property and social rights. As some authors argue, if it is true that the highly specialized global regimes of governance operate in close relation to economic knowledge, maybe they could develop some sort of “responsivity” to their non-economic social environment on which they depend. In the present paper, by carefully analyzing 34 decisions of WTO dispute settlements regarding the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, I try to assess the extent to which it is possible to identify in this regime internal elements of the constitutional semantics of social rights or possible functional equivalents of it. Hence, I will assert whether it makes sense to have any hope on transnational constitutionalization processes of trade carried out exclusively by the legal and functional mechanisms of economic global governance.

Social Inequalities in Latin American Social Thought: Beyond Culturalism and Class Theory

Pablo HOLMES, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Since its origins in the nineteenth century, Latin American social theory has been primarily concerned with the unequal position of the region in the world society. The “Latin American condition” has been largely explained with reference to its “cultural singularity” vis-à-vis “developed societies”. In the last two decades, following a broader critique of developmental theories, there has been strong criticism of cultural explanations for global, regional and national inequalities in the region. In Brazil, some theoretical attempts have attracted attention. The first one, formulated in the beginning of the nineties, argued that structural forms of extreme social exclusion from modern social systems like law, politics, economy and education would have striking consequences for the institutional reproduction of these systems in the region. Accordingly, there would emerge a small sector of a socially over-integrated population, which would be in the position of using legal and political institutions for its advantage. Simultaneously, a broader sector of under-integrated population would have only an insignificant meaning for institutional operations, remaining thus excluded and being used to reproduce unequal social structures. Another well-known approach has drawn on many elements of this formulation, insisting, however, on classical categories of class theory to explain the social reproduction of inequality. In the present paper, I would like to look critically at these different interpretations. I will, thus, argue that, although one can consider the existence of social classes as an outcome of important social dynamics, any theoretical explanation of social inequalities in the Latin American context must take into account the role of legal and political institutions. The paper also argues for the necessity of taking not only institutions into account, but also for the importance of bringing back the role of transnational institutional dynamics in the debate, although without stepping back into old culturalist traps.

Blocking the Road to the Future: Biases and Misperceptions of Chinese Youth

Anya HOMMADOVA, University of Tsukuba, Japan

The future of Asia will be highly influenced by the current opinions of its youth and bilateral relations between China and Japan. The current perceptions of the Chinese youth have not been explored to their full extent and there is a gap in perceived and actual perceptions on issues which are acting as roadblocks in bilateral relations. Previous research suggests that there are highly emotional responses to numerous controversial issues from both sides (Yong, 1997; Choi, 2010; Fan 2012), but little fieldwork has been done to identify the feelings involved in these emotional responses and how individuals perceive their peers’ opinions. Recent surveys conducted by Genron-NPO in 2012 have been able to capture the opinions on a number of topics and the reason for negative opinion, but failed to ask to identify respondents’ feelings as well as how they believed themselves to be perceived by the other nation. Therefore, to improve the relations between the two countries in the future it is imperative to identify the feelings and the perceptions of the Chinese youth concerning Japan and opinions on the controversial issues. Preliminary analysis of data collected from 261 college students indicates that, on average, Chinese students rate themselves and their peers to be more knowledgeable than the average Japanese student on China-Japan relations; what is more, they perceive the Japanese to have more amiable feelings towards China than their Chinese counterparts feel toward Japan. There is evidence to suspect the false-consensus bias is present and the possibility of naïve realism which has conflict resolution implications. Though numerous social scientists have focused on the past and the historic issues between Japan and China, my goal is to focus on the current perceptions and their implications for building a better future.

Multilateral Trade Governance as Social Field: Global Civil Society and the WTO

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The 1999 Seattle protests, which brought fifty thousand people to the streets in opposition to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and set off a series of other protests against the multilateral economic institutions, helped spark significant academic interest in global civil society and its potential to act as a transformative force in global governance. In this paper, however, I argue that many of the civil society actors that have sought to engage with and influence the WTO have been transformed in this process. They have both become more technocratic and increasingly moved toward

advocating positions that accord with the WTO's neoliberal trade paradigm. I draw on Bourdieu's field theory to explain why and how this transformation has occurred. I argue that, in order to understand these changes among parts of civil society, we need to see multilateral trade governance as a social field, which civil society actors enter into as they seek to impact outcomes at the WTO. The case of the WTO challenges existing theories that conceive of global civil society as an exogenous force that acts upon the institutions of global governance, showing instead that global civil society is not in fact independent or autonomous but shaped and influenced by the institution it targets.

Many 'Post-Modern Princes'? Rival Cosmopolitanisms in the Global Field of Justice Movements

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In this article, Hosseini reflects on the recent organizational and ideational shifts in the so-called global justice movements. While some recent studies conceptualize these movements as ideologically mature and coherent, other inquiries, highlight growing disorganizations, fragmentations, disappointments, and disputes. The former argue that underlying global solidarities are coherent cosmopolitanist or globalist values, whereas the latter claim that the global justice movements lack the necessary ideological vision for uniting the masses behind a global project for changing the world capitalist system. Alternatively, by drawing on his research project (2002-2006) and examples from the post-GFC uprisings including the Occupy movements in 2012, Hosseini argues that there have been four major parallel trends of ideological changes, dividing the global field of transformative practices between rival camps in terms of their orientations towards cosmopolitanist values. There are however significant potentials for traversing the divisions between the cosmopolitanist camps. Among them is the rise of a new (meta-ideological vision, coined here *transversalism* by him. Transversalism assumes the possibility of creating common grounds for dialogue, collective learning or actions among multiple progressive identities and ideological visions in the global field of resistance. It appears in two forms: (1) the extension of any the above mentioned camps to accommodate some of the principles of the other camps, such as regional Bolivarian cooperation between socialist/populist states in Latin America in recent years, or the idea of democratic global Keynesianism that attempts to improve the conditions for democracy within societies by adopting democratically developed international regulations; (2) in the form of independent integrative projects based on pragmatic adoption and combination of transformative practices from the camps, such as Economic Democracy.

What the Ubiquitous Network Society Brings in Japan: Influences of the Mobile Internet Devices on Teenagers

Kenichi ITO, Gunma University, Japan

Advanced technologies sometimes corrode social institutions. "Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People" is a Japanese law which binds every parent to set up mobile web filtering on the mobile phone of her/his child to block "harmful" information in cyberspace. However, recent prevalence of smart phones and hotspots in Japan is spoiling this protection. In this paper we want to describe current trends of the Internet use among Japanese schoolchildren based on several surveys we exercised in 2010 – 2013 in Gunma prefecture. The results show that many teenagers use their mobile Internet devices in a quite unguarded manner. For example, 20% of high school girls answered our questionnaire that they had met someone they had come to know through the Internet. We are convinced that, basically, teenagers are exposed to three types of different risks. The first risk is caused by the fact that they are connected directly with the outer world, where evil adults (or non-adults) are waiting for their victims. This risk contains cyber-crimes such as enticement, deception or false billing. Another risk comes from the situation in which the teenagers are connected online with themselves. Cyber-bullying, or cyber-troubles are getting serious because they happen where neither teachers nor their parents can observe. The last risk comes from the recent convenient condition of the ubiquitous network. Schoolchildren are exposed to the risk of addiction to the Internet activities, such as online games, blogs, SNSs, live-chatting or online-shopping. We want to illustrate what Japanese teachers or parents suffer from and what we should do in order to protect schoolchildren. We don't think we can prevent teenagers from connecting with the web, therefore, at last we have to teach them how to adapt themselves to the coming digital age.

New Donors of Development Assistance: Theorizing the Future of the OECD Aid Apparatus

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This paper explores the new role that non-OECD nations such as Brazil, India, Russia, South Africa, South Korea and, especially, China are playing in providing international development aid. While global aid flows from traditional OECD nations remain significant to the development of global politics and what William Robinson calls the "Transnational State" (TNS) apparatus, these new aid donors are challenging the Western nations' vision of what development means and what kind of global economy is being built. The consequences of these increasing aid flows for the global economy and for the development of aid recipient nations at this point are unclear. But it is crucial for scholars to pay close attention to the rise in official development assistance (ODA) from non-OECD nations as a key indicator of global political and economic

integration. Often considered to be of secondary importance to many globalization scholars (who prefer indicators such as foreign direct investment (FDI) and international trade), ODA is perhaps the most important measure of “economic politics” (to use Bourdieu’s definition of globalization) for sociologists of development to observe. Bringing together insights from world systems theory, world polity theory, Robinson’s Transnational State perspective, and Saskia Sassen’s work on deterritoriality and denationization, this paper will offer some theoretical analysis of the role that new donors are likely to play within the global political economy in the coming decades. Particular attention is paid to whether the so-called “South-South” aid from these new donors is really “South-South,” whether we can expect to see a counterhegemonic shift in aid practice, what kind of future conflicts between donors are on the horizon, what this might mean for world state formation, and finally, whether any of this amounts to the beginning of the end for the nearly 60-year old Western aid apparatus.

2011 and 1968: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?

Bryn JONES, University of Bath, United Kingdom and **Mike O'DONNELL**, University of Westminster, United Kingdom

The Arab Spring revolts, the Indignados and international Occupy! protests were depicted as harbingers of an international, even transnational, movement capable of displacing political elites' neo-liberal agendas and politically and economically repressive regimes which. Clues for the feasibility of this transformative potential can be derived from comparisons with the protest movements closest in scale and character: those of the late 1960s. The two upsurges are similar in their lateral, non-hierarchical mobilisation and organisation, rejection of conventional 'system' politics, direct, deliberative democracy practices, and equality of participation through personal commitment, initiative and action. Yet sixties' protests failed to transform or even modify capitalist economic relationships, which assumed even more elemental market forms. Sixties' campaigners' radical alternatives to liberal or managed democracy were isolated or subverted. The reversal of their tantalising vision of substantive equality, into nineteenth-century levels of economic inequality, suggests that contemporary movements need *transnational*, radical alternatives to today's transnational economic crisis. What lessons do the failure of sixties radicalism in these respects offer for today's campaigners? Examining international diffusion of radical ideas and campaigns via their *organisational, discursive* vehicles and communication *media*, suggests three possible commonalities for achieving 'transnationalised' social movements: similar causative grievances; adoption of another society's social movement model; and/or convergence of regional/national movements into transnational programmes and goals. Analysis of these potential commonalities indicates that sixties movements achieved limited convergence into shared or similar perspectives and programmes only through a transnational, but ultimately unworkable ideological paradigms. Yet comparison, with the newer vehicles of global and social media and practices such as Occupy! Suggests these need, but lack, the meaningful and coherent discourse(s) to achieve the transnational force for political change.

The Vulnerable Man-Machine: Human Actors as Productive Parts in Work-Networks

Annika JONSSON, **Therese KARLSSON** and **Gerd LINDGREN**, Karlstad University, Sweden

As parts of heterogeneous work-networks, human actors need to manage their vulnerability by finding ways of fitting neatly into the network and become reliable man-machines. They may also have to learn how to manipulate the network so that they can retain a position in it. From a posthuman- and ANT-based perspective, this presentation explores human vulnerability in a male dominated, internationally successful company. Vulnerability is understood as a consequence of various material-semiotic processes, where individuals are or are perceived as unable to perform certain tasks, relearn, commit, and so on. Being or being seen as able can result in vulnerability as well, as this may propel the actor in unknown or even unwanted directions. Working at “Techno”, human actors help form a work-network put together for increasing productivity and, in the end, profit. They are protected by laws, policies and helmets, but in this network they necessarily remain some of the softest parts with different (dis)abilities and utilities. The analysis of ethnographic data from “Techno” suggests that technology and vulnerability is closely linked. The white collar-domain of the network results in one set of human vulnerabilities and the blue collar in, to some extent, another, but the real difference lies in the actor’s possibility to manipulate the network. Depending on your formal position, who you know, how you are categorized (in terms of age, education etc.), and how well you fit into the network, you will be able to tinker with work schedules and the ordering of new machinery or software to different degrees. Being able to manipulate the network is particularly important to some, highly vulnerable actors and their manipulation-strategies differ depending on what resources they possess and how closely they are monitored by management and co-workers.

The Question of Internet Filtering: Negotiating Discourses of 'moral Panic' and 'risk' in the Australian and British Policy Debates

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The implementation of internet filtering systems is becoming an increasingly established means of regulating the internet in many countries. The availability of pornography involving child sexual abuse is understandably an emotive concern, which makes public opinion in liberal democratic countries more accepting of internet filtering of such content. However, the exposure of children to inappropriate online content and their increasingly autonomous activities online produce further societal anxieties. In the cases of Australia and the United Kingdom, the objectives of child protection and crime prevention inspired proposals for online filtering, but these schemes proved controversial because of concerns about their potential to (intentionally or unintentionally) prohibit a wider range of materials if they were ever to be implemented. The Australian proposal, which was set aside in 2012 after a complex five year long debate, would have applied filtering to block a range of materials deemed 'harmful', 'offensive' or 'objectionable' (both illegal and legal). More recently, the UK government has made calls for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to provide a 'default on' filter to address anxieties about internet pornography and this has provoked renewed debate. These debates have involved many experts from the internet industry, filtering vendors, academic researchers, child advocacy NGOs, civil liberties groups and adult industry representatives arguing for and against the idea that the state can (or should) engage in the regulation of internet content. Drawing on comparisons from both the Australian and British examples, this paper explores how the rhetoric of 'moral panic' and 'risk' are variously used as discursive strategies in recurring policy debates about filtering pornography on the internet.

South Africa's Development Public Policies, Emerging Contradictions and Prospects in the BRICS Partnership
Sultan KHAN, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

After almost three and half centuries of economic exploitation through international capitalist pursuits through colonialism and apartheid, South Africa has emerged as a democratic country. The liberation mandate for South Africa's post-apartheid reconstruction and development was translated into a popular development policy called the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) based on redistributive ideals framed in the historical document – the Freedom Charter. Such an ideal was compromised within two years of democracy as the reality of eradicating high levels of under-development amongst the vast majority of the previously disenfranchised Black populace became contingent on growth and development programmes that will create opportunities for their socio-economic advancement. Adoption of a neo-liberal economic development policy called Growth Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) was considered the most strategic approach for the state to deliver on its development mandate through participation in the international market driven economy. However, such an economic approach to development has been proven to come with a wide range of contradictions perceived to be the source of slow and unsustainable pace of delivery challenged by a restless civil society. In being afforded entry to BRICS in 2010 it has committed to new sets of multilateral agreements to solidify its south-south strengths so that it will enjoy mutual benefits from such an arrangement to meet its development challenges. It is against this context that this paper tests out South Africa's relative position and status within BRICS as a new entrant, highlighting some potential contradictions followed by prospects for engagement on a diverse set of development oriented programmes and projects within this multilateral arrangement.

Efficient Participatory Democracy: Real Utopia Model
Dmytro KHUTKYY, Kiev International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine

In many societies of semiperiphery and periphery ordinary citizens face unsatisfactory conditions of work, low salaries, generated by exploitation processes in the capitalist world-system. No wonder, many people distrust authorities and rarely participate in civil actions. Thus, there is a huge gap between awareness of unbearable situation and passive approach. Yet, people should know that there is an alternative: an emancipatory social science, which calls on active participation for implementation of desired change. In the real utopias approach of E.O. Wright the considered alternatives should be desirable, viable, and achievable. And civil activists who plan changes actually need and lack knowledge about possible models of empowered democracy and techniques of implementation, which proved to be efficient in real utopia cases around the world. And this study is aimed to provide such knowledge. As far as democratic initiatives implemented by authorities have a profound influence on society as a whole, it is reasonable to give priority to civil activism in political realm through symbiotic transformations using the state. Therefore, the research question is the following: what would be a comprehensive real utopia model of desirable, viable, and achievable participatory democracy? Theorizing, case studies, and qualitative expert interviews provide grounds for an integral real utopia model of efficient participatory democracy, relevant for communities and even larger societies. So far, the perspective change in democratic governance should include local community initiatives, participatory budgeting, referenda, free and fair elections, citizen assemblies, electronic democracy, and efficient control of work of authorities. For implementation civil activists should be guided by their emancipatory values and objectives, take into account theoretical implications, consider experience of the existing real utopias, mechanisms of implementation, effects of contexts, collateral institutions, unintended consequences, positive and negative feedback processes, and intermediate reforms. The findings are applicable to semiperipheral, peripheral, and even core societies.

World-Systems Approach to Global Inequalities in Effects of Individual Activism on Subjective Well-Being

Dmytro KHUTKYY, Kiev International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine

The world is experiencing global crisis, yet proactive individuals can promote social change. Still, opportunities for activism and its impact are unequal in the modern stratified world-system. Therefore the following research question arises: what are the differences in degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement, and subjective well-being between countries of core, semiperiphery, and periphery? The preceding theoretical implications and empirical findings by M. Kohn, S.K. Parker and C.G. Collins, M. Seligman, M. Argyle, C. Welzel and R. Inglehart, L. Beer and T. Boswell, I. Wallerstein were considered. The posed hypothesis is the following: degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement and subjective well-being are higher in core societies than in semi-peripheral societies, and in semi-peripheral societies are higher than in peripheral societies. The data sets of World Values Survey 5th wave (2005-2008) with the sample of 49 countries with up to 69,381 respondents were used. Structural equation modeling and multiple group analysis in MPlus has been performed. In fact, the hypothesis was confirmed partially. It was proven that positive influence of person's individual activism on subjective well-being is the strongest in the core, is weaker in the semiperiphery, and is even negative in the periphery. However, it was found that there are relatively small differences between degrees of influence of individual activism on personal achievement. This finding signifies that overall human actions do lead to accomplishments, regardless of structural conditions. Moreover, it was revealed that the degrees of influence of all other constructs are surprisingly reverse: they are stronger either in the semiperiphery or the periphery and are the weakest in the core. The highest degree of influence of proactive orientation on individual activism and personal achievement in the semiperiphery testifies that people with proactive orientation do can bring change there.

New Media and the Social Reconstruction of Reality

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Social constitutive power of media has been increasing continuously as we enter the era of new media driven by digital technology. As a result, media is no longer a simple means of living but a life itself. Building on Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's phenomenological proposition: 'Reality is socially constructed', this study first applies said proposition to our current social reality and discusses the changing life-world of the digital age under the theme of "social reconstruction of reality." Next, referring to the results from 2011's survey of 1027 netizens on happiness, the constituting mechanisms of online and offline life-worlds are compared. Finally, based on aforementioned theoretical and empirical discussions, qualitative differences in online and offline life-worlds are further explored. Upon analyzing survey results, the rise of online life-world, as opposed to offline life-world, is witnessed. Online life-world can now be considered a very effective functional alternative to offline life-world. While citizens, the members of offline life-world tend to follow reality principle, netizens of online life-world appear to favor fantasy principle. If causal logic is inherently emphasized in explaining the behaviors of citizens, narrative logic seems more salient for understanding netizen's behaviors. Compared to our conventional offline everyday-life which has been existing from the outset of agricultural age, online everyday-life, used to be generally looked down as 'mock reality' devoid of substance. However, empowered online virtual reality is now elevated to an alternative life-world capable of competing against offline actual reality. Moreover, owing to its hyper-real characteristics, online virtual reality appears to reinforce itself up to a point where the possibility of colonizing offline everyday-life cannot be ignored.

Future Visions and Social Theory

Gabor KIRALY, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary, **Balint BALAZS**, Environmental Social Science Research Group, Hungary, **Gyorgy PATAKI**, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary, and **Alexandra KOVES**, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Social sciences in general and sociology in particular are facing a challenge of conceptualising the relation between environment and society in ways that assist the dialogue and multiple attempts for creating visions of a sustainable society. Thinking about the future always involves thinking about the future of society. However, in future studies little attention has been paid to how underlying social theories affect our future visions. Since backcasting is a special approach in future studies which starts with a normative vision of the future and elaborates a strategy to reach this normative vision, this issue is even more pressing. Our paper aims to reveal and reflect upon the role of these underlying social theories in the construction of future visions in backcasting practices. In the first part of the paper we will present four different ways to think about society and social change. These are structural functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism and actor-network-theory. We argue that these are not only present in academic papers but also can be thought about as general ways of thinking about society. Furthermore, these underlying models of society also affect the

various ways future is presented in public discourses. The second part of the paper especially focuses on the various methodological approaches to involve social theories in the elaboration of future visions in backcasting practices. Methodologies such as functional analysis of institutions, stakeholder mapping, living labs, narrative approaches and system mapping will be discussed both in relation to the above-mentioned social theories and the future vision which can be created by utilising such methodological approaches. We argue that by consciously reflecting upon both theoretical and methodological issues in thinking about the future can enhance the quality of the normative future visions created in backcasting practices.

The Day Wikipedia Stood Still: Wikipedia's Editors Participation in the 2012 Anti-SOPA Protests As a Case Study of Online Organization Empowering an International and National Political Opportunity Structures

Piotr KONIECZNY, Hanyang University, South Korea

This paper contributes to the discussion on Internet mobilization and on international social movements' ability to influence national policy, by analyzing the motivations and the participation levels of Wikipedia volunteer editors (Wikipedians). The event studied is the "first Internet strike" of 18th January 2012 against the SOPA legislation proposed in the USA. Wikipedians from all around the world took part in the vote concerning whether Wikipedia should undertake a protest action aimed at influencing American policymakers. Wikipedia editors are shown to share values of the international free culture movement, through experienced Wikipedians were also likely to be conflicted about whether taking part in a protest action is not violating the site's principle of encyclopedic neutrality. Wikipedia's participation in this protest action allowed internationally-based netizens to have a visible impact on the US national legislation. As such, Wikipedia can be seen as an international social movement organization, whose participation (24 hour site's blackout) was a major factor that led to a creation of an international political opportunity structure (worldwide awareness of and protests against a proposed American legislation) enabling a national political opportunity structure (American citizens who otherwise would not be aware of the issue became so and became politically active)

A World-Systems Methodology for the Study of Inequality

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Drawing on historical data on inequality within and between regions of the world-economy, we indicate that inequality within regions in both the core and the semiperiphery of the world-economy tended to rise over a long period extending from the sixteenth to sometime in the nineteenth century. During this same period, inequality between regions of the world-economy remained considerably less pronounced and stable. Beginning during the nineteenth century, however, the trends shifted in significant ways: inequality within many core areas began to decline (as opposed to many peripheral and semiperipheral areas where inequality remained very high), and inequality between these areas underwent a rapid increase. We link these transformations to social forces that acted to expand various rights (e.g., those of citizens and of workers as wage laborers) under the aegis of the modern nation-state, with uneven and linked effects in core, semiperipheral and peripheral areas of the world-economy. Our data allow us to provide a stylized depiction of within- and between-country income distributions to show a multiple and overlapping matrix of distributional arrays – a global income distribution that is both systemic and historical— that has shaped the geography of winners and losers both over the long term and in more recent decades. This depiction suggests that (a) Schumpeterian cycles of innovation and creative destruction in the global production of goods and services have been key to shifting patterns of within- and between-country inequality, as these innovations have included (b) the deployment of shifting and unevenly successful institutional strategies aiming to facilitate mobility and change for specific regions and/or nations within the world-economy. This exercise allows us to raise new questions for further research, but also to propose some empirical and methodological innovations to better advance future social science inquiry on inequality.

Towards Emancipatory Ecological Cosmopolitan Commonism Via Positive Ecology in Tasmania, Australia

Robin KRABBE, University of Tasmania, Australia

Adopting earth stewardship appears to be the fate of the human species; it is how we adapt to this challenge that will determine our survival and level of thriving. This paper will outline four areas of an approach to the challenge of earth stewardship. The first is to identify the emergence of a capacity for intentional cultural evolution, for which there exists a variety of indicators across the globe. The second is to sketch a theory of negative ecology, based on the process of dominance that has evolved over history, resulting in the failure of successive systems to equitably meet basic human and environmental needs. This has led to ever increasing social and environmental costs, and indicates the need for radical degrowth. The third is to outline a theory of positive ecology to guide progress towards what is tentatively called "emancipatory ecological cosmopolitan commonism (EECC)", aimed at ending repressive domination. The equitable meeting of needs is given priority, based on "synergistic satisfiers", with global cooperation the ultimate goal. The fourth

area discusses community-based exchange initiatives (CBEI's) as bottom-up initiatives towards advancing positive ecology in the here and now. Analysis of the potential of some CBEI's currently underway in Tasmania, Australia to progress towards positive ecology and EECC will comprise the final part of this paper.

Sowing the Seeds of Change: Shifting from Traditional Cropping to Cash Cropping-Some Illustrations from Western Himalayas

Mohinder KUMAR SLARIYA and Reija HIETALA, University of Turku, Finland

Around 10,000 years ago human being had started domestication of plants and animals, even before this period, people had been altering plants and animal for their own benefit by using other means such as fire-stick farming. With the changes in almost every sphere of life, agriculture has also undergone change particularly in developed and developing world, and has been characterized by enhanced productivity, the replacement of human labour to mechanization and the introduction of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, selective breeding has changed the fate of agriculture round the globe and Himalayan states are not exception. Present paper is based on primary study conducted in Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh. In the state agriculture contributes nearly 45% to the net state domestic product and about 93% of the state population depends directly or indirectly upon agriculture, moreover it is main source of income as well as employment. The paper is an attempt to analyse the shift from traditional crops to cash crops which is based on primary data based research collected from two study districts from the state of Himachal Pradesh in India dividing two districts in four sub-districts and further in 30 panchayats (lowest administrative unit) and 73 villages and at least selecting three respondents from each village, 200 respondents have been interviewed to arrive at desirable results. People have shifted from traditional crops to vegetables, sericulture and horticulture and earning very good income and experienced change in the amenities available in the household as well as they are capable to provide better living conditions. Study concluded with observation that at present, the seeds of change has sown and now the change is visible and people of the hilly region are changing traditional crops and shifting to cash crops.

Back to the Future? How 3D Printing Technology Reassembles Museums' Materiality with Scenarios Analysis

Chia-ling LAI, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

3D printing or 'personal fabrication', as a newly emergent technology, has now been widely considered as the most significant technological breakthrough of the twenty-first century. Drawing upon complexity theory, actor-network theory and field theory, this paper considers 3D printing as a newly emergent technology and examine its *translation* into one specific culture field—museum field. Museum field, the guardian of authentic material cultures, instead of worrying the widespread of hyper-real reproduction culture caused by 3D printing, showing enthusiastic embracement of this new technology that brings back materiality to the society. This paper thus discusses how 3D printing associates into the museum assembly and creates the new heterogeneity and novel competition transforming the museum field. It not only emphasizes on the museum's aftermath of digitalization and its new hybrid material turns by 3D printing whirls, but also examines new dynamics engaging into the competition in the global museum field. Based on 3D printing's current engagements and appropriation in the museums field shown in news and exhibitions as well as scenario analysis of future studies, this paper examines their performances in terms of 'forms of museum capital': Firstly, it analyzes current museums' acquisition of 3D printing collection and their creative projects with artists and designers as well as its application in collection's restoration; secondly, it analyzes the future presentation techniques in exhibitions with newly emergent materiality and spatial design; thirdly, it deals with how 3D printing engaged in museums' interactive education programs and their future development; thirdly, it discusses bringing 3D printing back home for on-line visitors and souvenirs-making in the age of (im)mobility. Some scenarios analysis of the 3D printing's general future impacts and the consequence of unequal development of global museum field will also be laid out as the conclusion.

The Tensions between the Struggles against Inequality and the Defense of the Rights of Mother Earth in South America

Edgardo LANDER, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

In the last decade and a half the struggles of South American popular movements and organizations against the military governments, free trade agreements and neoliberal economic adjustment policies crystallized in the election of many left or "progressive" governments. In these struggles and the constitutional processes that occurred in some countries, there are two central threads of struggles will be explored: first, the popular demand for the "return of the state" and social policies aimed toward social inclusion, access to education, health, food, social security ... and a reduction of the profound inequalities that have historically characterized the continent. The other axis refers to the relationship of humans with their natural surroundings, the struggles of indigenous peoples and peasants for their territories and rights of Mother Earth. This implies a profound critique of the very idea of development and the search for options to a civilization in crisis

that has to confront the fact it we have reached the physical limits of the planet. This also relates to a critique of the monocultural character of liberal-colonial South American states in profoundly pluricultural societies. The attempt to achieve these two sets of goals simultaneously has generated deep contradictions. In response to widespread social demands of the most excluded sectors of society and looking to reassert their political and electoral legitimacy, all these governments have prioritized economic growth based on extractive neo-developmentalism (economic model based on an increased dependency on the export of non-processed primary goods) in a context of a significant hike in the demand and price of commodities in the world market. The purpose of this presentation is the analysis of some of the socio-environmental impacts of these governmental options and the main social and political conflicts that these have generated.

Financial Inclusion as a Basic Human Right? Reframing Inequalities in the South

Lena LAVINAS, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

A new wave of commodification “all the way down” (Fraser 2012) is taking shape as a paradigm to enhance basic protection through market provision in the developing world. A shift from principles of equal citizens to equal consumers and from risk-sharing to individual risk-taking strengthens private insurance schemes and other financial products and services in detriment of public and universal provision of decommodified goods and services. As a result, inequalities between Western countries and the rest of the world may widen. Worse, some (Schiller) even state that “we need to reframe the wording of ‘universal human rights’ (...) in more basic terms” (2012:150) to connect all people to finance. This presentation will compare the extent to which incomplete social protection schemes are being replaced by the provision of minimum income transfers and some basic services for the needy through the social protection floor (ILO 2012) and the basic universalism framework (Huber and Stephens 2012) along with a process of “bankcarization” of the poor and the vulnerable. We argue that preventing market failures instead of promoting equality of opportunities and further public redistributive mechanisms to make market societies more homogeneous reflects strategies to enhance privatization and capital markets whose deployment has been long constraint by domestic market restrictions in the developing world. This trend is likely to reinforce duality and polarity and undermine strategies to achieve broader equality between developed and developing nations, between the wealthy and the excluded. The North-South divide will deepen. We will examine how these conceptual frameworks have emerged in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis; we will scrutinize the profile of the public provision of welfare in some developing countries, through an overview of social spending (public and private).

Consequences of Alternative Feminist Approaches to Land and Housing Security

Jacqueline LEAVITT, UCLA, USA

In September 2013, the Huairou Commission, an international non-governmental organization that works with grassroots women, and Espacio Feminista, who work with landless women in Recife, Brazil, held an expert group meeting. Patricia Chavez, founder of Espacio Feminista, said: We need to go deep into what development is; we are just accepting a process of urbanization; people are not obliged to live in riverbanks, hills. We are being forced out of fields, to open up space. [There is a] model of development that is being imposed . . . let us not be transformed into something that is not compatible with our needs. Increasing numbers of poor households, primarily headed by women, desperate for jobs, will flock into cities of the South and be stuck in the informal labor market that pays low wages and offers no protections. Land and housing ownership is seen as key to changing the current realities for women. The UN-Habitat and the World Bank have put forth a continuum of land ownership that carries with it different degrees of security but remains weighted towards individual titling. This paper will offer guidelines that member groups of the Huairou Commission are recommending as an alternative to business as usual. This will be compared to ideas of the “diverse” economy as developed by J.K. Gibson-Graham, authors of *The End of Capitalism (As We Knew It): A Feminist Critique of Political Economy* (1996, 2006). The diverse economy is defined by different transactions (alternative market and nonmarket), labor (alternative paid and unpaid), and economic enterprise (alternative capitalist and non-capitalist). On-the-ground practices by Huairou Commission groups in Brazil and the Philippines will be compared in order to assess consequences of gender approaches for the future development of urban spaces.

Natural Disaster Mitigation, Public Opinion and a Propensity to Discount the Future

Constance LEVER-TRACY, University of South Australia, Australia and **Carolyn CORKINDALE**, Flinders University, Australia

Despite the growing urgency of scientists’ warnings, much of public opinion remains wary of major expenditures and life style changes to mitigate future dangers from climate change. The impact is said to threaten mainly poorer countries, off the radar of wealthy polluters. Economists claim there is a universal human desire to discount the future, decreasingly

valued the more distant. The worst dangers will strike many decades in the future and, even if they last for centuries or millennia, much of the damage can be discounted to zero. Sociologists point to the greater salience of local and manifest experience over seemingly abstract and uncertain models and long term global scenarios, but also note that a cultural and social shift to short term values is recent and not universal or irreversible. A recent increase in manifest and unpredicted climate disasters, which have already struck both rich and poor countries, may in time encourage changes in public perception and a greater willingness to act. Scientists are now focusing on the effect of small rises in average global temperatures on the frequency and intensity of extremes in general, and on the measurable probability of them having already contributed to specific droughts, floods, storms and fires. A nationwide Nielsen survey of 7500 Australians, commissioned by the authors, gives some indication of changing values. Willingness to contribute 'substantial but affordable sums on a regular basis' for mitigation of future risks from natural disasters was systematically greater in younger cohorts and for those with direct or indirect experience of them. It varied little between risks 'in the next two years', 'during your lifetime' and 'in centuries to come', suggesting no progressive discounting of the future.

Toward a World Beyond Gender: A Utopian Vision, University of Illinois at Chicago, USA, **Judith LORBER**, City College of New York, USA, and **Jessica SHERWOOD**, Johnson & Wales University, USA.

In this essay, we make a controversial argument that while 20th Century feminism was about increasing women's status in society, contemporary feminism must be about gender. Social justice for women, and men, and for those who fall somewhere outside that binary, requires us to reject gender as a primary organizational category for social life and social organization. The classification of some human attributes as masculine and some as feminine, and the concomitant gendering of social institutions oppresses all human beings and renders social interaction and social institutions inherently unequal. First, we show how gender is a stratification system that reproduces inequality and difference at the level of individual identities, for interactional expectations, and at the macro level of institutional organization and cultural logics. We then identify contradictions and crises tendencies now occurring and present evidence that these processes have begun to disrupt gender as we know it. We end with some suggestions for how to quicken the pace of change for individuals, social interaction, and for social organizations and the cultural logics that accompany them. Our goal is to further a discussion which leads to a utopian society where gender categories matter little beyond reproduction.

Migrants Remittances and the Family

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Contrary to the perception of the relationship between the individual and the family as a structure, this paper offers a conceptualization of this relationship as a process whereby individuals selectively identify with various available forms of family. It builds on 30 in-depth and unstructured interviews, complemented by ethnographic participations, with the Bangladeshi immigrants in Los Angeles. Conceiving migrants' remitting as a socially motivated economic act whereby the migrants invest both financial and emotional resources to maintain and further develop social relationships, it recognizes migrants' relationships to their family in Bangladesh as central to their remitting practices. It recognizes multiple forms of family and community organizations to which the immigrants simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a process whereby the immigrants choose to attach to certain forms among a range of culturally defined social aggregates, which causes their remitting to be selective. Emphasizing the immigrants' emotional involvement and collective orientation, this study recognizes the mingling of the immigrants' self with the recipients in their origin country as essential in remitting. Thus, this paper makes significant contribution to the study of migrants' family by adding a relational approach that identifies fluidity in the individuals' identification to the family through migration and remitting.

A Method to Construct the New Framework for the Equitable Water Distribution: the Case Study of the "Water War" in Bolivia

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"Water War" in 2000 was an anti-privatization movement towards the public water service and it changed the water law and forced a private company to withdraw. The goal of the social activists who had played a main role in "Water War" was to improve water resource accessibility. However, the success of "Water War" did not solve the water resource problem in Bolivia. Does it mean that the other issue was needed to improve the water resource situation? Existing literature has mainly focused on the strategy of water war, and the water situation not mentioned. In order to investigate a 'real' driving factor that had caused the problem, analysis of the Water War should be revisited from different angle. A water shortage is classified into two factors: "Real scarcity" and "Manufactured scarcity" (Mehta 2003). While real scarcity refers to a shortage of volumetric quantities, incurred mainly from population growth, industrialization and an ecological system, manufactured scarcity is constructed by powerful actors such as politicians, bureaucrats and irrigation farmers to gain

profit at the exclusive possession of water resource. I assume that the goal emphasized in “Water War” was directed towards manufactured scarcity, it prevented its focus from real scarcity, which is also pivotal in order to solve the water resource problem. This study uses the original data of fieldwork and local newspapers from three times of fieldwork by the author. I will use discourse analyses to expose the process of why social activists chose to focus on “Manufactured scarcity” in order to gain the civilian support. I present the importance of recognizing the each characteristic of water scarcity to improve the water resource problem. This research intends to provide a new framework for equitable water distribution.

Role of ICT In Mitigating Social Problems

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In India children from poor families get enrolled in free government primary schools. However, due to poor quality of schooling majority of them drop out without completing primary education. To address this problem the present research explores the use of ICT to provide web based quality teaching by developing and also customising already available teaching materials in the internet. The project also aims at identifying potential teachers from among the aged who otherwise suffer from loneliness as their grown up children are either pre-occupied with their work or live away from their parents in their place of work in other city. Elderly people those who are willing to take part in the proposed web based teaching are provided training in web based teaching with the help of materials developed for the same. Along with providing a low cost solution for improving school quality and checking drop out, this would also improve the quality of living condition of the aged by helping them to overcome the problem of loneliness and spending meaningful time by teaching disadvantaged children, without moving out of their homes. Through this initiation of using ICT to the elderly people, we also aim at enabling them to make use of ICT to meet their some other needs (by using email, Skype, net based purchasing and availing of other needed services) We have made trials in web based teaching making it very interactive, in a tribal boarding school for girls, with very positive results which is discussed in the paper. After few more trail runs we will arrange for regular supplementary teaching to deficient schools to improve the teaching quality and asses the learning outcomes and aim at replicating this model for wide impact.

Cultures of the Future: Habitus, Reflexivity and Capacity to Aspire

Giuliana MANDICH, University of Cagliari, Italy

Human action, as Schutz observed, is constructed within an imaginative horizon of multiple plans and possibilities. While we move in the temporal domain “with great agility, pirouetting and swiveling to face both past and future, twisting and turning in the knowledge realms of perception, memory and anticipation” (Adam 2009) the sociological understanding of the same process is far from easy. The analysis of the cultural dimensions of projectivity (Mishe 2009) is a very important task cultural sociology has to achieve to understand action and social change. The imaginative process of projection requires what Appadurai (2004) calls “capacity to aspire” that is to say the set of cultural resources shaping the ability to project into the future. In this presentation I try to explore the very complex field in which the capacity to aspire emerges as stretched out between the forms of practical anticipation incorporated in the habitus (Bourdieu, 1997) and the cultures of the future inhabiting the public domain (as produced by technologies, media, institutions). Strongly connected with the concepts of reflexivity and creativity the “capacity to aspire” has to be seen mainly as the ability to project present opportunities using socially relevant narratives. These ideas are explored through the analysis of ca. 200 essays on the future, written by young boys and girls of age 17-18.

Social and Solidarity Economy as a Real Utopian Design: A Comparative Perspective

Joana Soares MARQUES, University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil

Social and solidarity economy (SSE) presents a collective project for another way of organizing the production and the society, in which the economy is subordinated to its social function. Thus, the paper discusses SSE as a real utopian proposal (Wright 2010): its institutional design is desirable in terms of egalitarian emancipatory ideals, such as privileging the collective ownership and control of economic resources and integrating solidarity in the core of economic activities as a means to achieve common goals; it constitutes a viable, and to some extent achievable, alternative to capitalist arrangements, since it has been partially implemented and is active on the political agenda worldwide; it contributes to a pathway of social empowerment, as it involves collective actors taking control of the economy over the capital or the state. However, SSE is also a complex field pervaded by tensions and conflicts. If, on the one hand, it embodies a normative vision for overcoming the hegemony of the dominant system, on the other, some experiences have become complementary or even functional to the capitalist world. The paper results from ongoing PhD research and its

purpose is to critically examine SSE, in light of an empirical comparative analysis based on one case from the North (Portugal) and one case from the South (Brazil).

Intellectuals and Development: Reflection from Diverse Latin America Statements

Paulo Henrique MARTINS, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

In this paper I will try to reflect about two points: the difference between economic growth and development, on the one hand, and the existence of diverse national statements about development, on the other hand. The first point is important to remark that the idea of development in Latin America is connected to the traditional criticism about imperialism and dependence. This understanding is particular to the region and it was born in the World War II when Latin-American economists such as R. Prebisch who noted that international economic deterioration was not only an economic problem but a political issue. Thus, it is impossible to generalize this understanding of development to others continents but it is very important to try to compare some different processes. The second point is that the idea of development in the region is linked to the idea of power system, because what is developed is not the country but the power. Then, in this sense, it is possible to define some different development patterns in Latin America that reflect some possibilities of alliances between social and political forces that contribute to organize national power systems in the last decades. To demonstrate our papers we will try to show the differences and similarities between Brazilian and Bolivian cases. It is important to show the relationship and differences between economic and political spheres and about global and local views, from different contexts.

El e-Government Como Recurso Para La Construcción y Consolidación De Liderazgos Presidenciales. Perspectivas Actuales y Tendencias Futuras En América Latina

Andrés Alberto MASI, Catholic of Cuyo University (San Rafael), Argentina

La problemática de los liderazgos presidenciales (LP) constituye un eje de estudio relevante para la Sociología y la Ciencia Política, situación reflejada en la abundante producción bibliográfica existente. Empero, la relación entre construcción de LP y E-Government (EG) ha sido trabajada en forma insuficiente, advirtiéndose un vacío académico en el análisis del impacto de la tecnología sobre los sistemas políticos en general y la construcción de liderazgos en particular. Las actuales perspectivas académicas sobre liderazgo se han focalizado en el abordaje de la disponibilidad de recursos de poder (institucionales, sociales, financieros, de estrategia política y apoyo ciudadano) que un presidente posee o es capaz de generar, pero no han aportado categorías analíticas innovadoras que aborden el impacto del EG en la construcción, consolidación y debilitamiento de sus LP. Esta investigación apunta a corroborar que el EG supone no solamente un cambio de paradigma en la teoría existente sobre liderazgo, sino también el surgimiento de un nuevo recurso de poder (RP) al que apelan los presidentes latinoamericanos con el propósito de obtener legitimidad en sus iniciativas políticas. En esa dirección, el EG deviene un mecanismo que supone toda una renovación de los canales de comunicación política, permitiendo a los Jefes de Estado el acceso rápido y directo a franjas masivas del electorado, el fortalecimiento de su relación con la ciudadanía y la posibilidad de disponer de cuantiosa información para la formulación de las políticas públicas. En definitiva, el EG constituye un RP que contribuye a generar cambios en la modalidad de ejercer el poder político, deviniendo un instrumento clave en el incremento/deterioro de la capacidad político-institucional de un líder presidencial y dando origen a un nuevo escenario de comunicación, acción y movilización política, en el que cobran entidad los LP y los regímenes democráticos de América Latina.

Comment/like/Retweet: Public Discussions of Economic Crisis News Information through Social Media and the Mobile Internet

Jeremy MATTHEW, King's College London, United Kingdom

The rapid popularisation of social media services, and the even more current popularisation of mobile internet devices raises important questions about the everyday use of new media technologies. In large and rapidly increasing numbers, everyday individuals use these new media technologies to access, discuss, share, and engage with current topics on the difficult state of our world, such as austerity, economic crisis, and financial policies that impact everyday inequalities. It is important to explore the everyday use of these new media technologies in order to learn more about how the public is engaging with challenging news topics through recent developments in new media. Do users really engage with these devices and online interactions in a fleeting and less engaged manner, or does the ubiquity of the mobile internet afford greater engagement with news information? Does the algorithmic filtering of online information by new media organisations in control of social media services lead to greater agenda setting by the individual users of news, or does it reinforce established news media organisations as the primary or authoritative sources of news? And how may the various affordances of differing and fragmented web and mobile apps impact the discourses of everyday users? This paper aims to explore such questions through initial findings from research using qualitative observations of online social

media discussions on austerity, economic crisis, and financial news, in combination with interviews of participants who regularly engage with such information through social media sites and mobile internet devices. The paper aims to explore how current and recently popularised trends in the use of new media technologies may be affording or constraining behaviours and habits of everyday users when engaging with online news and information on issues that impact social inequalities like austerity and economic crisis.

“Intercultural State” the Challenges of Indigenous Politics Beyond Post-Neoliberalism and Counter-Hegemony
Roger MERINO, University of Bath, United Kingdom

As a result of the “Baguazo” (the massive indigenous protest in the Amazon against a legislative package that affected indigenous land rights) and its tragic consequences (33 people died) a Law of prior Consultation in favor of indigenous peoples was approved, and the word “interculturalidad” became a key term in policy making in Peru. However, the Peruvian government is trapped in a fundamental dilemma: while it intends to create an “Intercultural State” representing indigenous people, it simultaneously continues to promote an economic strategy based on mining and oil extraction in indigenous territories that is against indigenous people. The government’s argument is that indigenous cultural identity cannot be a fetter to national economic development for which extractive industries are crucial. A similar argument has been used in Ecuador and Bolivia, where innovative legal and institutional state reforms have recognized indigenous people’s rights but ignored or repressed their opposition to extractivism led by transnational corporations. This paper explores the institutional and ideological challenges that Andean governments have to face when they intend to implement indigenous decolonial policies within the context of a global extractivist political economy. By analyzing the discordances between the intercultural narratives of Andean governments and their policies of extractivist expansion, the paper suggests that indigenous politics challenges both neoliberal and post-neoliberal regimens, and hegemonic and counter-hegemonic projects insofar it contests modernity as a paradigm within which these two antagonisms are built. Thus, the paper argues that indigenous politics proposes alternative paths to modernity, based on “another autonomy” that cannot be grasped by the current political spaces created by liberal “progressive” regimens, reason why the Intercultural state cannot be seen as the triumph of ‘the’ counter-hegemony or post-neoliberalism, but as an utopian space of negotiation and historical reaffirmation of indigenous cosmologies.

Global Feminist Counter-Hegemonic Politics and Transformative Perspectives
Angela MILES, University of Toronto, Canada

Global Feminist Counter-Hegemonic Politics and Transformative Perspectives

In this presentation the term ‘global feminism’ refers to 1) local women’s/ feminist groups and struggles with an awareness of the global relations and forces which are shaping their lives and the links of their own struggles with those of women elsewhere and 2) global feminist networks, campaigns, meetings and organizations.

International dialogue among women activists from different regions first received wide attention in 1975 at the time of the first United Nation’s World Women’s Congress in Mexico City. But it was not until the 1980s that feminists began to conceive of themselves as part of a diverse and multi-faceted global movement and to speak and write of ‘global feminism.’ In response to the ravages of triumphant neo-liberalism and punitive religious fundamentalisms indigenous and non-indigenous feminists in all regions organized in the 1980s across the full range of social issues including health, environment, energy, food security; democracy, human rights, indigenous rights, land rights, migrant and worker rights; poverty, structural adjustment, international debt, and international trade; violence, militarism, and peace.

Unprecedented international networking, co-operation and organizing based on this local activism has, since those years, built a uniquely broad, diverse, and sustained multisectoral global movement grounded in specifically feminist anti-colonial, anti-capitalist, anti-patriarchal analyses and visions of ‘alternative development.’ Subsequent years have seen a deepening critique of globalization and a richer articulation of feminist alternatives. Although feminists have, from the beginning, had a significant presence in ‘anti-globalization conferences and protests their ideas and their movement have been little recognized and engaged by other movements. This paper will explore the nature and broad significance of current transformative feminist conceptualizations of and practice around: 1) local to global organizing and relations; 2) economic transformation; 3) women’s human rights, and 4) peace.

Dark Shades of travel: Death Tourism with its Legal and Social Implications

DeMond MILLER, Rowan University, USA and **Christopher GONZALEZ**, Rowan University, USA

The growing interest of dark tourism, namely death tourism, where the confrontation with grief and mortality is met with the expressed purpose of orchestrating travel that culminates in assistance to end one’s life is becoming more a central focus on the debates in the right to life arguments. This paper describes the emerging phenomenon of death tourism, to present briefly the social and legal aspects of assisted suicide in conjunction within the tourism industry. By employing a

variety of primary and secondary resources, from death tourism industry documents, legal statutes, and news reports, this study explores the propositions of this article. Whereas much of the contemporary research in dark tourism focuses on sights, experiences, and actual memorialization, death tourism tends to comprise a holistic view of the emerging phenomenon by viewing supply and demand management (and promotion), political interpretation and control. The final component of the paper views societal interpretations of death tourism and its potential for market expansion. There have been several social movements and legislative attempts to curtail the spread of assisted suicide and death tourism; however, the demand for the services has grown to the point where jurisdictions are considering measures to allow this practice. Such an expansion of legalized assisted suicide will allow those seeking the right to die more options for a death within a diversified tourism industry and how the trend of death tourism is potentially spreading to other countries beyond Europe.

Futures Talk Across Complex Networks: Projecting Sustainability in the Rio+20 Debates

Ann MISCHE, University of Notre Dame, USA

In this paper, we analyze ways in possible futures are imagined, debated, and challenged across contentious online networks in preparation for a major international public charged with deliberations about environmental sustainability. We analyze contending narratives about the future in the online documents of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) and the accompanying "People's Summit." These forums engaged overlapping networks of government actors, scientific experts, NGOs, businesses, community organizations, labor unions and oppositional social movements in the articulation of contending visions of "the future we want," variously positioning themselves for and against conceptions of the "green economy." We distinguish between projective narratives focusing on values, strategies, and predictions, and further examine whether these are expressed in the imperative, conditional, or subjunctive mode. We analyze how these narrative strategies are associated with particular network positions (and coalitional aspirations) in the contentious, conjoined fields of environmental policy-making and activism. The article will shed light on how movement networks are constructed through contentious talk that bridges online and offline forums in a dynamic, complex field.

The Middle Eastern Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy

Valentine MOGHADAM, Northeastern University and **Lauren LANGMAN**, Loyola University of Chicago, USA

How do we assess Arab Spring/Occupy almost 3 year later- the hopes for the emergence of popular democracy have now faded-or have they? We might note that the traditional dynamics of the rise of democracy or dictatorship in West, contestations/alliances of various groups, esp. landlords/peasants did/does not really apply today. Most of the MENA countries were the legacies of anti-colonization and struggles for independence and democratic self-government, but Enlightenment ideals did not emerge. Contemporary conditions differ, 1) neoliberal globalization has enabled the rise of a transnational capitalist class leading to economic growth-concentrated at the top, 2) there are growing classes and cadres of the discontented, educated precariat youth, (today's lumpenproletariat and the disenfranchised peasants, wretched of the Earth), but 3) Today most people, even in developed countries have access to ICT/social media. To understand the "waves of democracy" and their receding tides, we need note, the movements took place quite rapidly and following the abdications or implosions of dictatorships, the only groups that were well organized were the various fundamentalists from Moslem Brotherhood to Enhadah-which were ill equipped to shepherd a modern economy. But without having experience in actual governance as opposed to critics w/o power they did quite poorly. However dismal the short term, and it may get worse, structural factors intersect, with changing subjectivities, embracing openness, equality, empathy and care, portend an optimistic forecast. However undemocratic the post Arab Spring governments may have been/are in practice, they were democratic in form and now there can be no going back to unelected "presidents for life". Dictatorships now face growing the popular power of numbers of youth that challenge inequality, authoritarianism, cronyism and corruption, articulating new kinds of identities based on dignity, empathy community and self-fulfillment with hopes, visions and ICT -social media skills to realize "another world is possible."

Negotiated Rationalities, Politicised Identities: Inter-Generational Relations, Water Conflicts and Mining in Chiu - Chiu, Chile

Francisco MOLINA, King's College London, United Kingdom

Much work in political ecology on indigenous people trends to accentuate the ways in which indigenous communities unite around a shared rationality and politics vis-à-vis 'threatening' outsiders. While providing important insights on aspects of indigenous communities related -struggles, such a focus tends to preclude a more nuanced appropriation of how indigenous communities may be internally differentiated. Not simply according to such things as gender and class,

but also in terms of how community members may develop different 'world field' or rationalities about local development, working with big corporations and governments, and market activity. This research seeks to contribute to the development of a more nuanced view via a detailed ethnography of how inter-generational relations may reflect and/or reinforce different rationalities about local development, dealing with (powerful) outsiders, as well as how community deliberations and politics may be partly of a matter of a 'negotiation' over different rationalities.

Framing Matters: Effective Framing and Movement Success

Minyoung MOON, Vanderbilt University, USA

This article examines variations in framing among four different Korean women's movement campaigns, only two of which succeeded. This study contributes to a more systematic understanding of the impact of framing on legislative outcomes by comparing successful and failed campaigns paired by the same issue area, as well as by overcoming methodological limitations of previous research built on single-case studies. Two cases deal with a family issue: The Abolition Campaign of the Family Headship System (succeeded) and the Revision Campaign of the Healthy Family Act (failed). The other two cases, the Legislative Campaign of the Anti-Sex Trafficking Act (succeeded) and the Revision Campaign for the Special Act on Sexual Violence (failed), are centered on the feminist idea of women's rights to sexual autonomy. I analyze organizational documents of the Korean Women's Association United, who led all of these four campaigns, in order to compare the effectiveness of framing in each campaign. My findings suggest that three qualities of frames were common in the successful campaigns. They are articulate frames, empirically credible frames, and de-radicalized frames. The two campaigns with desired outcomes included all three conditions for effective framing while the other two did not. Since these campaigns took place under the same contexts of political opportunity structure and resource mobilization capacity, I argue that my findings highlight the relative significance of framing in movement outcomes.

The Shape of Selves to Come: Selfhood without Sexual Difference

Lucy NICHOLAS, Swinburne University, Australia

What can the historical persistence of gender tell us about possibilities for future selfhood not defined by gender? Is a more purposive way of being possible that is not reliant on the restrictions of binary sex/gender and if so, how? This paper continues work that proposes that a particular dominant mode of thought (or ethos) about the self and others maintains compulsory sex/gender. This is an ethos of oppositional difference and closure. I extend this theoretical work here to the practical consideration of what a post-gender and queer mode of thought and being, not premised on difference and closure, might look like. Drawing on a combination of Simone de Beauvoir's existentialist ethics and Judith Butler's ontological and normative impulses, I propose that a non-oppositional, non-gendered alternative mode of thought and being is ontologically possible or potential (although not inevitable). I sketch the ontological justification for this, and then move on to more practical implications for social life. This considers what this ontological picture means practically for attempting to re-form identity or selfhood according to more reciprocal and open-ended ethos. I argue that it would entail a particular 'queer' subjective mindset, an inexhaustibly reciprocal approach to relationships and the identity of others and sexuality, and enabling social contexts that foster these. I demonstrate how some of these are already apparent in certain queer social practices. I consider how such social practices may ensure efficacy in their intended aim of fostering more intentionality in the collective project of selfhood and evade closure or imposition of identity.

A Discourse on Transnational Crisis of Legitimation

Adebayo M.A. NINALOWO, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Historically, instances of transnational interactions between dominant and subordinate societies, through the instrumentality of the political state, had been anchored on particularistic vested interests that may quite often be of asymmetrical advantage, or may not necessarily be of mutual benefits. It is argued that transnational socio-political, economic, cultural, military expressions of hegemony (or pervasive domination) are invariably in tandem with the particularistic vested interests of dominant forces of imperialism. By the same token, parties (i.e., societies/political states) in situations of subordination suffer deficits, as a consequence of their vested interests being undermined due to exigencies of unequal exchange. However, imperialist forces of hegemony are quite often challenged, as expressed by counter-hegemony or crisis of legitimation, in response to conflictual vested interests. Pursuance and propagation of multi-lateral vested interests are quite often enforced militarily by transnational hegemonic blocs, irrespective of potential or actual resistance. Hence, the enduring widespread global instances of legitimation crisis, which may be construed (or be misconstrued) as acts of "terrorism".

Improving Quality Education/Learning Using the ESD Learning Performance Framework

Paul OFEI-MANU, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan

The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) concept, although strongly linked to quality education is still outside of mainstream education and learning. And with the future of education tilted towards more qualitative, bi-directional student-centered learning than uni-directional teaching, the Decade of ESD which was launched to promote and integrate ESD in all areas of learning and hence quality education has made progress although more improvement is needed. This is particularly in the area of continual implementation and strengthening and evaluation of ESD by offering guidance on identifying the important factors and characteristics that lead to effective ESD learning performance and ultimately quality education. This paper investigates the qualitative achievements of ESD and presents ESD learning performance as a tool for enhancing particularly ESD-based quality education/ learning. Through an action-reflection process cycle of relating the ESD elemental characteristics to the local ESD practice cases of ten regional centres of expertise ((RCEs) selected from East and Southeast Asia) and the educational/learning theories and methodologies grounded in the literature, both process and content characteristics that underpin quality education were clearly and comprehensively identified and developed into a learning performance framework (LPF). The framework therefore has the capability of 1) fostering the evaluation of ESD best practices at the local level through better identification and subsequent translation of the ESD agenda into a new global education/learning framework, and 2) enhancing quality education in the formal education sector, particularly a) developing a holistic and relevant school curricula with transformative educational contents and teaching approaches, b) improving teacher competence in relation to the LPF elemental characteristics, and c) providing a safe learning environments for students. Furthermore, recommendations are made for users identified through their links to aspects of the framework where their areas of operation are strongly associated.

The Grimmiest Spectre: The Famine Emergency of 1946

Lisa OSSIAN, Des Moines Area Community College, USA

“Let them starve,” a Maine farmwoman angrily responded to a *Successful Farmer* pollster about the Famine Emergency of 1946 throughout Europe and Asia. A more thoughtful Idaho farmer explained, “Normal people, in a land of plenty, should not stand by and see any group of people starve.” Yet only 51 percent of six million American farmers believed aid should be sent to starving Europeans and Asians. By mid-1946 agricultural economists narrowed this complex issue of famine relief to a simple economic ultimatum of thirty cents more per bushel of wheat. Would Americans respond in a generous, ethically-minded spirit or a miserly, profit-motivated manner? When the Second World War finally ended, food mattered most. Rations and calories--mostly bread and potatoes--remained below subsistence level in many warring countries but now started plummeting after WWII to record starvation levels. After war’s end in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, China, and India, more people succumbed to starvation than during the violent conflict. As Winston Churchill proclaimed within his infamous “iron curtain speech, 1946 had become “this period when famine stalks the earth.” At the same time, President Truman considered this foreign aid as a “solemn obligation.” To fulfill this obligation, Truman appointed former President Herbert Hoover, whose expertise saved millions of European lives following the Great War, to be chair of the Famine Emergency Relief Committee, and Hoover eagerly embraced the challenge, announcing via radio that half a billion people faced starvation worldwide. Hoover, his name synonymous with relief in Belgium and Poland, would now be visiting the children of the children he had saved thirty years ago, but the death and destruction by 1946 had dramatically escalated. He visited thirty-five countries in less than two months, collecting famine information that would later contribute to the establishment of the Marshall Plan.

Struggling Against Water Environmental Inequality through Dialogue and Cooperation: Micropolitics under Suppressed Public Sphere

Kenji OTSUKA, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan

China has enjoyed rapid economic growth for decades, while not controlled environmental pollution effectively, even brought pollution accidents and conflicts frequently. Especially water environmental pollution has brought sever conflicts in rural area to challenge local governance in which government and industries maintain robust alliance to convert local natural resources into their own wealth on the one hand washing their wastes to downstream farmers on the other hand. Journalists, NGOs and scholars have been aware of this water environmental inequality in rural China as a “structure” to be changed by any institutional reform, however, more endeavor to find a fundamental approach to deepen the reform should be investigated in both theoretical and practical way. Referring to experiences in Japan where severe pollution hazard like Minamata and Itai-Itai disease caused by untreated industrial wastewater under rapid economic growth in 1950's to 70's, it reminds us a series of lawsuits by victims with their supporters were followed by institutional reform for pro-victims. However, such lawsuits succeeded in Japan not only due to growing of social movements but also due to growing of public sphere to allow broader people to join in. Although political reform has been discussed for many years

in China, the public sphere is still suppressed by social control of communist party and the government. In this study, promoting “dialogue and cooperation” as an alternative approach to struggle against such a structure in China will be discussed through a field survey on NGO activities in one basin and participant observation on a pilot project of “community roundtable meetings” in another basin where water pollution has been serious. Toward mitigating an inequality under the suppressed public sphere, we could find a possibility of breakthrough by “micropolitics” among local stakeholders, while revaluing socio-ecological relations which residents/NGOs have woven through their own practices.

What Does Gezi Park Resistance Mean in Turkish Democracy?

Meral S. ÖZTOPRAK, Yeditepe University, Turkey

Justice and Development Party, which has been in power for eleven years in Turkey, has its roots in Islamism. From the beginning, it has been a source of suspicion about secularism for most of the modernists in the society. The party managed to increase its votes in three consecutive elections, and it had the support of half of the voters in the 2011 elections. The rising popular support for the party also triggered the short falls and threats of majoritarian democracy. The belief that democracy was under threat, and the fear of authoritarianism gained preeminence. Consequently, widespread popular dissent erupted in the summer of 2013, after protestors in Gezi Park were brutally suppressed by the police force. Gezi Park protests were an expression of the “pluralist” anxieties and democratic hopes of the people. Gezi Park Resistance revealed at least two important things. First, they showed that the opposition in Turkey is not weak, but fragmented. Second, and more importantly, they showed that the popular opposition cannot adequately express itself through conventional political channels. The disconnectedness between the protests and the institutional/traditional politics makes the democratic role of the opposition more critical. There is need for discussing (new) methods and instruments to make fragmented popular opposition politically more effective on a pluralist democratic basis. The outcomes of these discussions may be helpful in analyzing the social movements of the 21st century. In this presentation, a qualitative analysis of the texts which appeared during the Gezi Park events on pro-government and non pro-government press will be used to discuss the structure and the aims of the popular opposition in Turkey, and to investigate the similarities and the differences of Gezi Park protests with other social movements of the 21st century, such as the Arab Spring, and Occupy Wall Street.

Participatory Budgeting in the US: The Role of Key Actors in Shaping Turnout

Madeleine PAPE, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

Participatory budgeting (PB) has largely been studied in the context of the Global South, with particular attention given to the case of Porto Alegre. Only in recent years has PB begun to gain traction in the United States (US), beginning with Chicago’s 49th ward in 2009. While the PB projects in the US resemble in some respects the familiar structure of Porto Alegre, the many unique contextual factors suggest that the American experience of PB is likely to be quite different. A central claim of democratic theorists is that PB provides opportunities for participation to citizens who are marginalized by or excluded from typical democratic processes (Fung and Wright, 2003). In the Porto Alegre case, high participation amongst poorer citizens led to a more egalitarian allocation of resources as well as the expansion of associations in civil society. As PB moves north from the Global South, how is it being adapted, and how do outcomes vary? In this paper I consider the interplay between state and civil society and their impact upon participation, since *both* sets of actors shape PB outcomes (Wampler, 2008). I explore the case of Chicago, comparing the experiences of the four administrative districts that implemented PB in 2013. Using data collected from participants across these sites, and an analysis of outreach efforts, I examine the correlation between *whom* participates and the engagement of civil society and the state. The aim is to identify the actors that are driving the implementation of PB in the US, as well as their impact upon its success as an inclusive practice.

The Cost of Living Longer: Projections of the Effects of Prospective Mortality Improvement on Economic Support Ratios for Eighteen More Advanced Economies

Nick PARR, Macquarie University, Australia, **Ka Ki (Jackie) LI**, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and **Leonie TICKLE**, Macquarie University, Australia

The aims of this paper are twofold; (1) to forecast mortality for a wide range of more developed countries from 2010-2050 and (2) to simulate the effects of the forecast mortality patterns on economic support ratios under the continuation of current fertility, migration and labour force participation. The mortality forecasts are prepared for eighteen countries using the Poisson Common Factor Model proposed by Li (2013). The effects of mortality on economic support ratios are estimated by comparing the results of projections under the best estimates of the forecast mortality change to the results of projections which assume that mortality remains constant over time. The results of the mortality forecasts show that the projected gains in life expectancy for both sexes are greatest in Japan, Israel, Australia and in East-Central Europe, and

are least in the Ukraine, Netherlands, North America and Sweden. Preliminary results show that the ratios of total hours worked to age-weighted populations are projected to fall most in Japan, East-Central and Southern Europe, and least in Sweden and Australia. In all countries the forecast improvement in mortality accounts for less than half the projected reduction in the support ratio. The results show that mortality improvement has the greatest effect on support ratios in Japan and in East-Central European countries. Anticipated mortality improvement is of far lesser significance to Northern and Western European and English-speaking countries. The paper discusses the dependency of the estimated effects of mortality improvement on support ratios on the assumed levels of fertility, migration and age-specific labour force participation and the age structure of the initial population.

Rise of Self-Help Groups as a Social Movement: Experiences from the Indian State of Odisha

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Studying and participating in the process of development has been the approach of governments in developing countries and Non-government organizations (NGOs) there-in for which they have taken plethora of initiatives following both top down and bottom up approaches. Some of those (initiatives) succeeded while others failed. But no programme for socioeconomic development was so wide reached and popular than the Self-help group approach. Self-help group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people who come together to save some amounts regularly, mutually agree to contribute to a common fund, meet their emergency needs, adhere to collective decision-making, resolve conflict through collective leadership and provide collateral free loans on terms decided by the group. These groups try to empower the least empowered sections (mostly women) socially, economically and politically. Involving millions of women (through SHG), thousands of NGOs, MFIs, and bank branches give this phenomenon a movement perspective. This paper is an earnest attempt to examine the evolution and development of the phenomenon of SHGs from social movement perspectives. It examines if the phenomenon is a social movement at all and the applicability of different theoretical perspectives to study it. The paper uses the resource mobilization theory and constructivist approach as the analytical frameworks to explain the emergence and working of SHG system. The political and cultural opportunity structure in Odisha has been very much supportive to make the movement wide spread. At the same time operation and control from the top (Government of Odisha) affects the rigor of the movement. The paper discusses some such complex issues of collective actions.

Political Youth Organizations, Music and National(ist) Visions Of Post-Soviet Russia

Chiara PIEROBON, University, Bielefeld, Germany

The paper analyses the relationship existing between political youth organizations, music and national identity in contemporary Russia. In particular, it focuses on the most representative political youth organizations present in the city of St. Petersburg and describes their visions of Post-Soviet Russia, as captured through an analysis of their music. The importance of music in the life of social movements and organizations and its potential in forging and sustaining their ideological framework is a well-recognized but yet underexplored phenomenon, especially in the Russian context. The starting point for the analysis is Eyerman and Jamison's definition of music as a central element in the construction of social movements' meanings and in the making and organizing of their collective identity (1998). According to the authors, despite the importance of music in the formation and remembrance of a wide range of social movements, "these musical components have seldom been examined explicitly in the social movements, or broader sociological, literature" (Eyerman and Jamison, 1998: 7). Moreover, the authors point out a tendency among scholars of social movements to operationalize culture (and music) as a dependent variable, ignoring its role in "supplying actors with the source of meanings and identities out of which they collectively construct social action and interaction" (Ibid: 162). Broadly speaking, two main aims of the presentation can be identified: firstly, the examination of music's role in the life of the selected political groups and, secondly, the analysis of the organizations' ideological framework as produced and reproduced in their music with particular attention to the national identity issue. Through a comparison between organizations, the paper highlights similarities and divergences between the selected political groups with regard to both their relationship to the medium music and their present and future visions of post-Soviet Russia.

Barrier and Risk Free Environments for Older People: A Survey Applied to State Provided Units in Chile, the Need of a New Policy Approach

Marcela PIZZI, University of Chile, Chile

Increasing ageing and urbanization are two tendencies which together characterize the 21st century as an unprecedented demographic revolution. In this context a large proportion of older people, particularly in Latin America, will live in vulnerable social, economic and cultural conditions in inadequate habitats which should be addressed by public policies.

The effects of the built environment has been the less attended in Chile, despite its relevant impact in both the physical and perceptual dimensions of life affecting its quality reflected in inclusion, social participation, autonomy and independence of this age group. Adequate habitability of housing and urban space should be provided allowing aging in place as long as possible. Up to date senior policies in Chile have focused in providing housing for those unsheltered through the provision of new units which have not considered the needs of older persons. Considering that more than 80% of seniors in Chile own their homes (SENAMA-INTA 2010); the addition of public policies focusing in improvement of existing housing is relevant. Considering the high accident and mortality figures related predominantly to falls due to aspects of the built environment and the high personal and economic costs for families and the medical assistance system, design issues become relevant issues. This paper presents findings related to the design and use of an evaluation instrument developed for the detection of risks and barriers in a sample of housing provided by the State of Chile, using objective and subjective techniques. (Direct observation of performance of Basic Activities of Daily Living, (BADL), focus groups regarding findings and dimensional evaluation both of users and spatial conditions). Findings reflected barriers and risks mainly associated with Mobility, in around 30% of BADL operations, due to inadequate object and or architectural design mostly related with height, presence of unevenness or lack of elements.

From Technical Innovation to Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities

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Since 2005, public policy in France has strongly been encouraging young people with disabilities inclusion within the regular school system. This has found a direct application through technical innovation, intended to help students being more independent within their learning activities. The purpose of this presentation is to underline the manner in which using assistive information and communication technologies may improve the inclusive education for people with disabilities. Moreover, we will base our work on the distinction between technical invention and technical innovation. If technical invention is generally responding to a need at some precise moment, and is sometimes identifying itself with a unique user and use (Simondon, 1968), the technical innovation has a more collective and social dimension (Mulkay, 1972). Hence, we analyse the use of a software and hardware assistive kit intended for students with disabilities who have visual and hearing impairments, as well as learning disabilities. A hundred students from Paris area are expected to use this technology within classes during 2013-2014 school year. The study is then both based on quantitative and qualitative methods, including log folder analysis, questionnaires, interviews and participant observations. We eventually submit that the assistive technology kit becomes a kind of "prosthetic device", intended to improve cognitive performances. Nonetheless, the technical abilities of its users (Dodier, 1993), as well as the environmental conditions have to be taken into consideration. Technical innovation could, at some point, be seen as a first step towards social innovation, and therefore towards social inclusion of young people with disabilities.

Asian Prosperity and Inequality: Gains and Injuries of Success

Emma PORIO, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

During the past decade or so, the Asian region has experienced rapid growth and expansion. While rising prosperity has led to poverty reduction, social inequality has also widened within and across societies. This paper will interrogate and differentiate the drivers of growth and inequality and its varying consequences to different income groups in the region. In particular, a sizeable lower middle class is fueling the growth of urban economies. By examining the differential gains of economic success within and across income classes, particularly among the emerging middle class, the paper characterizes the intersecting/intertwining social injuries of prosperity, poverty and inequality. In doing so, the paper extends the understanding of injuries of income inequality from the physical to the social and political.

Ranking Regimes, "World Class" Universities, and the Impoverishment of Intellectual Life

Dave POST, Penn State University, USA

This paper considers the pressure felt by scholars publish in journals that are highly ranked according to their "impact factor." A world-wide movement has pushed scholars to publish in English-language journals, to the detriment, we argue, for intellectual life at the national level. We first document evidence for this pressure, then discuss the consequences of funding mechanisms and research assessment for higher education. Then we review several factors in this movement: 1) the rationalization of expertise as a feature of Weberian bureaucratic authority; 2) the politics of higher education regulation and control, as manifest in the new managerialism and associated research assessment exercises; 3) the pricing and finance of commercial scholarly publishing, which takes advantage of the preceding developments by charging high prices to maximize profits; 4) decisions by editors and their journals to play by the new rules even when

they are personally opposed to them and when they value journals for a different purpose. We draw on national case studies from Japan, Taiwan, Argentina, Singapore, the UK, and South Africa.

Challenges of a Global Sociology: Centers and Peripheries in the Geo-politics of Sociological Theory

Ladan RAHBARI, Iran and **Fernando PERLATTO**, Brazil

Debate about the possibility of building a global sociology has gained increasing importance in recent years. In dialogue with works that argue in favor of post-national sociologies as well as literature that criticizes the hegemony of the theories formulated in the so-called centers, this article aims at reflecting the idea of global sociology. The main sustained theoretical hypothesis is that the national experiences must be understood as bearing the potential of making important contributions to stimulate the theoretical discussion about sociological theories and concepts formulated in the centers. By mobilizing some sociological concepts such as public sphere and right to the city, originally formulated in the centers, we suggest that peripheral sociologies could contribute to broaden theoretical formulations. In this sense, the theoretical construction of sociological theory must involve an equal dialogue between sociologists from the center and the periphery in order to construct a global sociology.

The "Italian Paradox" in the High-Tech Industries

Francesco RAMELLA, University of Turin, Italy

There is an "Italian Paradox" in the development of the high-tech industries. As it is well known, Italy is under-specialised in the high-tech industries and, during the last decade, has recorded disappointing performances in these sectors. In particular, the innovative capacity of Italian firms is quite low. 1) Patenting is below the European average: 7.4 patents per million of inhabitants in Italy vs 19.6 per million of inhabitants in the EU. 2) Furthermore, despite being the fourth largest economy in the EU in terms of GDP, Italy is only sixth for high-tech applications to the European Patent Office. However, Italy has a potential in these industries, which has not been fully exploited yet. In fact, it ranks third amongst European countries for the number of high tech firms and for added value. Moreover, the percentage of employment in high-tech and medium high-tech sectors on the total of workforce (8.1%) is similar to the European Union average. On the basis of this data, how can the Italian Paradox be explained? I will try to answer this question focusing on two aspects of the "Italian case": 1) the weakness of its National system of innovation and 2) the territorial unbalances of its economic development. In fact, according to the 2013 European Innovation Scoreboard – which gives a comparative assessment of the strength of EU27 Member States' innovation systems – Italy ranks only fifteenth in Europe in terms of innovative capacity. Furthermore, Italy is characterized by a high degree of internal diversity. So national averages do not render the internal complexity and diversification of the economic development of a "regionalized form of capitalism" as that of the Italian case. To corroborate this thesis, I will present the results of an analysis carried out on the Italian geography of innovation.

Inequalities and Dynamics in Health of Indian Tribal Women; An Empirical Perspective

Y. Ravindranath RAO, St. Mary's Syrian College, India

Health is an important indicator of socio-economic development of any society. The studies of social inequalities, particularly those of health have received growing attention in all modern nation-states today. It has become a concern, owing to the deteriorating quality of life of women population of the third world countries. This paper focuses on the inequalities, disparities and dynamics in health status and health care of tribal women; a marginalized group of India. Data have been gathered from women respondents randomly selected from 141 families of three prominent tribes viz. Koraga, Marati Naika, and Kudubi. The field work was conducted in Udupi district of coastal Karnataka in Southern India during 2010-2012, fully supported by the minor research project of University Grants Commission, Government of India. The paper seeks to address health care, early marriage practice, reproductive health status, awareness about small family norm, housing conditions and health, role of media in health, awareness, utilization of medical facilities, habits and health etc. The paper explores that health of tribal women is affected by many inter-related socio-economic and cultural factors. The study reveals that women in general and tribal women in particular are the worst sufferers. Despite modernization, medicalization, globalization, marked improvement in global health and other ongoing developmental processes, the exposure of tribes in general and tribal women in particular, to modern system of medicine is not significant. The paper explores the paradoxes of continuity study and change in the tribal health care practices and interventions. This could also be observed as the contrast between ethnicity and modern/post-modern changes. Thus different patterns and levels of health inequalities could be identified among Indian tribal women. The findings will be a contribution to Medical Sociology, Sociology of Gender Studies, Social Anthropology, and to the health of tribal women.

L'identité Entre Construction Et Renonciation. Réflexions De Ernesto De Martino Et Georges Devereux Sur La Sexualité Dans Une Dimension Transculturelle

Marina REPEZZA, EHESS (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales), France

L'anthropologue italien Ernesto de Martino (1908-1965), dans sa vision historiciste du rapport entre psychisme et société, considère le sujet humain comme un produit historique dont les origines plongent dans ce qu'il appelle le « monde magique ». L'existence d'une frontière stable entre l'individu et le reste du monde est, pour de Martino, loin d'être un fait établi mais caractérise le monde occidental, qui a dépassé le phénomène de la « labilité de la présence » et dont l'angoisse face à la dissolution (il appelle *coionia* ces états psychiques d'« identité indifférenciée » qui hantent le monde magique) est désormais circonscrite à des situations bien précises (l'acte sexuel, la mort). Georges Devereux (1908-1985), élève de Marcel Mauss et fondateur de l'ethnopsychanalyse, étudie de son côté la constitution d'une « identité intégrée » et théorise la possibilité d'une « renonciation à l'identité », comme un stratagème volontaire d'autodéfense psychique. Je proposerai une analyse comparative de la notion de construction de l'identité chez de Martino et Devereux, et son corollaire, la perte de l'identité pour le premier, versus la renonciation à l'identité pour le second. J'essaierai d'élucider en particulier la place qui est faite tout au long de leurs écrits à la dimension de la sexualité, qui est traitée dans une perspective transculturelle par ces deux contemporains, mais qui est abordée selon des angles différents. En reconstruisant entre autres la réflexion sur la pudeur et le plaisir sexuel développée par de Martino, celle sur la déviance sexuelle chez Devereux, je voudrais souligner l'originalité et la complémentarité de la contribution de ce deux théoriciens.

On Weather Disasters and International Migration: Empirical Model and Worldwide Forecast to 2060 under Business As Usual

Rafi REUVENY and **Alexander ALEXEEV**, Indiana University, USA

Weather Disasters (WDs) have played a role in promoting internal and international migrations in a number of episodes, but it is unclear if they play a systematic or idiosyncratic role. Part of the problem is that the statistical literature on migration has essentially ignored their impacts. This research question is important, for the intensity and frequency of WDs are expected to grow due to global warming, and there are reasons to suspect that large waves of immigration may lead to violence between natives and newcomers in destination areas. We provide a step in exploring the role WDs play in migration by developing statistical models that anticipate the potential for heterogeneous migration responses to disasters and policy levers that might modify these responses. The unit of analysis for our models is the country pair- or dyad-year and we employ panel data for bilateral migration flows between 190 countries, from 1980 to 2009. We use the estimated model to develop a conservative forecasts for the total number of people that might migrate worldwide due to WDs as climate change progresses to 2060, assuming all else remains the same. Finally, we examine implications of our findings for illegal immigration, the possibility of violence between native and residents in destination countries, and adaptation and mitigation policies.

Participatory Budgeting: Considerations about the Global Spread of a Local Practice

Sérgio Henrique ROCHA FRANCO, University of Barcelona, Spain and **Wendell TEIXEIRA ASSIS**, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Brazil

This article discusses the diffusion of the Participatory Budgeting (PB) as exemplary practice of governance and urban planning. In a context of democratic openness and strong needs of urban infrastructure, the PB was implemented for the first time in 1990 in Porto Alegre, as a local policy to meet demands for a more equitable distribution of public resources. In the following decades, the PB has spread among other major Brazilian cities like Belo Horizonte, Recife and São Paulo. The local democratic innovations linked to such experiences has crossed national borders and reached different social, economic and political contexts such as Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Lisbon and Berlin. Currently it is estimated that there are about 1000 PB's around the world. Several factors explain this global spread of the PB such as the synergies within the World Social Forum and its legitimacy as a good practice by international organizations. However, after more than twenty years of its setting up, in which extent this practice conceived in the context of the global South has contributed to the establishment of a counter-hegemonic model of urban governance? Focusing on a paradigmatic experience, the BP of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) – one of the most enduring and on two occasions honored as Best Practice by UN-Habitat –, we intend to answer to this question and critically discuss the recognition, promotion and dissemination of the BP as model for urban governance under a general context of neoliberal politics.

'State-Formation From Below': Social Movement of the Dam-Evicted and 'Legal Transformation' of the State in Maharashtra (India), 1960-1976

Arnab ROY CHOWDHURY, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Dam-eevitees' movements in Maharashtra have a long history. Peasants in Maharashtra fought the first struggle against dams in early 1920s, which opposed the Mulshi dam built by the Tatas. Significantly, this is the first known movement organized by the dam-affected persons in India and throughout the world. However, for various reasons, this movement failed. From 1960 onwards, the dam-eevitees' movements in Maharashtra are being led by a federally structured organization named, *Maharashtra Rajya Dharangrasta va Prakalpagrasta Shetkari Parishad* (MRDPSP; Maharashtra State Dam-affected and Project-affected Farmer's Organization). Many of the demands of MRDPSP, such as—equity in water distribution and civic amenities for the rehabilitated villages, have been largely fulfilled by the state. Moreover, these movements of the peasants have considerably transformed the structure of the state in Maharashtra. As a result of their mounting resistance, Maharashtra government mooted the first rehabilitation law in India, in the year 1976, which was further amended and replaced in the year 1986 and 1999. Though the movements of the dam displaced still continue to operate, in this paper I mainly discuss and analyse the initial period of the movements from 1960 to 1976, when the first rehabilitation law was formed in Maharashtra that legally empowered the dam eevicees. In this paper I argue that, dam-eevitees' movements in Maharashtra, were largely successful in getting their 'material' demands fulfilled because of having a long 'historical legacy' of movements against hydropower projects and mainly by their strategy of (a) raising purely local 'ecological concerns', in strategic disjuncture from global environmental issues, (b) increasingly rationalizing their demands through legal 'rights based approach', and (c) orienting their movement towards claim-making on the Maharashtra state resources, through recurring cycles of conflicts and negotiations that ultimately caused the 'legal transformation'.

Expulsions: When Complexity Produces Elementary Brutalities

Saskia SASSEN, Columbia University, USA

The past two decades have seen a sharp growth in the number of people, enterprises, and places expelled from the core social and economic orders of our time. This tipping into radical expulsion was enabled by elementary decisions in some cases, but in others by some of our most advanced economic and technical achievements. I use the notion of expulsions to go beyond the more familiar notion of growing inequality, and get at some of the more complex pathologies of today's global capitalism. It brings to the fore the fact that forms of knowledge and intelligence we respect and admire are often at the origin of long transaction chains that can end in simple expulsions. The talk is based on Saskia Sassen's forthcoming book *Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy* (Harvard University Press 2014).

Family Structure, Socioeconomic Well-Being and Elderly Chronic Illness In Thailand

Yothin SAWANGDEE, Mahidol University, Thailand and Piyawat KATEWONGSA, Mahidol University, Thailand

Thai culture which is related to caring of the elderly has been named as one of a very strengthen one in the world. The family, in general, has to look at their elder in every perspectives. This study focuses on Thai elderly ages between 65 and 84 years old quality of life, under the rapid changing of Thai society that moving from agriculture form to industrialize one. The research examines effect of family structure, household socioeconomic well-being on elderly quality of life that measured from chronic illness. The research employs a national survey of Thai elderly sport, exercise, and physical activity, and elderly quality of life in Thailand 2012 by the Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University. Finding shows that the elder who live in a nuclear family which is among them or a lone are more likely to have some chronic illness, and lonesome when compare to those who live in extended family. Family support is more likely depending on household well-being, and living arrangement of them and their children. Those who have some chronic illness and participating with elderly club are more likely to do some exercise, and some physical activities when compare to those who do not involving in the club. They are a person who is mostly living in a nuclear family where do not have household registration. Thai elderly who would to receive support from government need to have some household registration. This result suggests that, to reduce some inequality of elderly quality of life when having some chronic illness, there should be some policies and some social welfare to support the illness elder, even if they do not have any household registration. This people are not a homeless person. They are Thai. But they may lose their household registration form.

A New Middle Class? Challenges for Inequality in an Emerging Country

Celi SCALON, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The changes in the contemporary world have been quick and frequent, particularly in countries considered as emerging nations. They have an impact on the living standards and consumption, creating new social groups, resulting from those dynamics. Recently in Brazil, the debate on the emergence of a new class "average" gained relevance and academic crossed the borders, having an enormous impact in the public arena. Some economists define this "new middle class",

from their income. While recognizing the importance of this element in the study of inequality, the concept of class demand more complex analyzes that include socio-occupational factors, as well as perceptions, values, expectations and worldviews regarding personal projects and processes of distinction. As the task of studying multiple and varied dimensions of social life cannot be restricted to a specific focus, either theoretical or methodological, we have been working with quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The study we propose to present is based on the fieldwork we carried out in Rio de Janeiro with individuals who fall into the two groups that we are defining "traditional middle class" and "new middle class". Our goal is to understand their trajectories, as well as, their projects for maintaining or improving their live conditions in the future.

Social and Civic Dialogue: Confronting the Challenges of the Post-Neoliberal Economy

Ulrike M.M. SCHUERKENS, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and University Lille 3, France

This paper will show that social dialogue establishes a balance of bargaining power in the employment relationship. Globalization has changed the labor markets and contributed to a decline in union membership in a number of countries. It seems that the expansion of global production and the increasing mobility of capital has caused a shift of bargaining power in favor of employers. Growing inequality globally and within a number of companies and the growth of insecurity among those excluded from social dialogue are the empirical expression. In this situation, social dialogue remains a mechanism to protect workers and ensure stable labor relations for employers. Several countries have been able to use it to find ways out of the recent financial crisis: they were able to preserve jobs and to facilitate adjustment of companies. The analysis of social dialogue in the world realized in this paper will reveal new aspects of social dialogue closer to civic dialogue. If we concede that the current democracy cannot be limited to the distribution of resources, but should also include a discussion of the means of production, the dominant idea is that the business world cannot be separated from society and that it must therefore participate in the discussion on the objectives of the economic world. The increasing flexibility of the labor market requires what A. Sen and Hirschman called the capability to express oneself so that workers and capital owners together may introduce new thinking about the business world. If social Europe becomes a reality, a new model of prosperity must be built with ideas and actors from civil society. To do this, the organizations of employers and workers and the states should create new initiatives and adapt new strategies to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Transforming Struggles: Organizational Modes, Mobilization Outcomes, and Occupy Wall Street

Markus S. SCHULZ, University of Illinois, USA

Encampments at Zuccotti Park and elsewhere have been violently dismantled, the mass media spotlight moved on, the spectacle stopped. Fissures between different tactical and organization approaches widened. Yet, the mobilization continued through manifold spin-offs, ranging from Occupy Sandy, which provided rapid relief in response to a devastating hurricane, to groups such as the Alternative Banking Working Group, which worked on new policy proposals, and Strike Debt, which developed new kinds of direct action. Although Occupy Wall Street inspired public debate and imagination, there are hardly any tangible policy achievements while recent data point to even further increasing socio-economic inequality. Assessments of the leaderless, General Assembly-based organizational form were divided over whether these were the essence of a prefigurative politics for real change and attracting participants or whether the lengthy, consensus-requiring deliberations prevented tactical efficiency, liaisons with large unions and NGOs, and negotiations with the political establishment to win concrete legislations. What lessons can be drawn from the Occupy experience so far? How can social movement theory help to explain the rise, fall, or metamorphosis of the mobilizations? How do existing theories need to be revised in light of the new empirical experiences and the challenges ahead? Multi-method focus on the experience in select cities shows not only enormous local variation but also varied modes of connecting sites of struggle. The paper concludes with a discussion of options for future action.

Social Movements and the Political Invention of Future. Considering Recent Argentina

Federico SCHUSTER, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

During the 1990's, neoliberal policies drove Argentina to huge transformations of the state, economy and labour. The process left a large number of poor and unemployed people and concluded with a monster crisis in 2001. During that time, there was a very important change in the field of social movements. As a consequence of the neoliberal policies, labour movement (which has been the most important movement in whole country contemporary history) diminished roughly its statistical presence in social mobilization. This happened in 1993 and in 1996 a new kind of movements grew up. That was the case of territorial movements, established in the poor neighbourhoods and small towns in a few provinces. They were composed mostly by unemployed, who asked for elementary rights to survive. By the end of the century those movements (often known as *piqueteros*) reached the main cities suburbs and constitute the most important

social and political agent in the country. Since 2003, when a new President was elected, the country began its normalisation. With the recovery of employment, Unions regained strength and power, but the territorial movements, even diminished, didn't disappear. They have been recognized by political agents, some of them entered the parties, other even the state and many of them still have the capacity to mobilize and defy political system, at the local, province or federal level. In this paper we analyse this process and consider why and how these new social movements have emerged as political agents and what influence they had in the recent political period. To do that we use a data base of our own (created by the *Grupo de Estudios de Acción Colectiva y Protesta Social* that I lead). It has 10000 cases of contentious mobilization actions and goes from 1984 to 2011. The paper include statistical and qualitative analysis.

Future Urbanisms: Technology, Science Fiction and Extrapolated Cities

Ulysses SENGUPTA, Manchester Metropolitan University/University of Manchester, United Kingdom and **Bodhisattva CHATTOPADHYAY**, University of Oslo, Norway

An unavoidable dilemma of looking into the future is demonstrated by our pondering whether to filter reality through Google glasses (smart phones, tablets etc.) - providing data about location, proximity and resources - or to resist this new temptation to stream information and explore the reality of our environment. Technology has two sides, providing new social possibilities such as digital art and communications, while taking away the need to go shopping in person. The importance of science fiction in our consideration and construction of futures is illustrated through E.M. Forester's short story titled 'The Machine Stops', written in 1909, which describes a future for humanity based upon a complete reliance on technology, and predicts the internet. The story serves as a warning of a future so completely reliant on technology that humanity is disabled. Science fiction utilises several methods to extrapolate possible futures and identifies both the obvious relationship between urbanity and imagined futures, and the distinction between approaches based on extrapolation and fantasy. The process of extrapolation based on existing socio-material realities provides an avenue to work with the city as an open-ended system. This paper will demonstrate how 'systemic diagramming' (Sengupta and Iossifova, 2012) can be used to extrapolate 'potential' futures providing a frame of reference for current actions and future speculations. Just as in science fiction the methodology is based on empirical socio-spatial findings (knowability), technological projection, epistemological growth and speculation regarding potential tangents and tipping points. The ability to act positively towards desirable futures is deeply embedded in possibilities of change, identifiable trajectories and an acknowledgement of the fact that cities and society continually transform. By positioning urban change in context of resilience (Walker et al., 2004; Holling, 1996), adaptation and assemblage (DeLanda, 2006), potential urban futures become the space of socio-spatial speculation and resultant action.

Ambiguous Algorithms

Robert SEYFERT, Konstanz University, Germany

Algorithms populate our everyday life: from the sorting of information in search engines and news feeds, to the prediction of personal desires of online retailers and the calculation of the shortest path in our navigational devices. The increasing proliferation of algorithmic technologies has been accompanied by changing patterns of inequality. On the one hand, the use of algorithms does not seem to lead to structural changes because existing epistemological patterns and economical paradigms become inscribed in algorithms: they are mere mechanisms in the reproduction of power and inequality. On the other hand the rise of algorithms fundamentally changes the very fabric of the social elite: the application of complex technological devices and algorithmic instruments requires an elite predominantly trained in physics, mathematics and computer science. Beyond these structural changes, algorithms are also powerful carriers of meaning that can create zones of belonging and exclusion. Examples of the cultural and local specificity of algorithms are so called "filter bubble" (Pariser). Filter bubbles are created by search engines to feed us with information that tends to confirm our opinions and political views. On the one hand, these 'bubbles' arguably provide what Anthony Giddens calls "ontological security", i.e., a trust in the continuity of the one's own culture. Online searches and newsfeeds might provide functional equivalents to the regularity and sequentiality of television programs that satisfy the viewer's needs for continuity and repetition (Sanz/Stancik). On the other hand, by strengthening this local and cultural background, filter bubbles might also reintroduce regional and local structures of inequality thereby bypassing the potentially liberating possibilities of the information flow in the World Wide Web. The paper on Ambiguous Algorithms aims at surveying the ambiguous role of algorithms that seems to both, alter patterns of inequality as well as strengthen it.

Resilience, Resistance and Rewiring the World Economy: A View from the South

Ari SITAS, University of Cape Town, South Africa

This paper provides a critique of the BRICS (Brasil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) developmental accord of 2013 and challenges the distributional and equity regimes it promises. It also distills from the social movements of Africa and their

Southern compeers a set of grounded theoretical and praxis-linked alternatives that are beginning to challenge existing social powers.

Future of Democracy in the Modern World

Petr SMIRNOV, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia

Democracy is one of the ancient forms of social self-government, which possesses many advantages and democratization of a society is a progressive process. However, today mass media spread illusory ideas about democracy as the terminal value which presence will provide the peace and well-being on the Earth. Relying on this illusion, Western democracies, headed by the USA, stimulate democratization process in the world, using ideological, political, economic and military means. However the facts of real history disprove this illusion. Democratic states are not less aggressive, than authoritarian ones. Athens, Sparta and Rome, all European democracies during epoch of colonialism and the USA (during all its history) were aggressive. We consider democracy as an instrumental value. It appears to be effective and naturally arises when society reaches sufficient consent in regards to basic values (one God for everyone, nation, person, society, etc.). When such agreement not exists, a dictatorship provides the minimum order in a society. For example, dictatorships of Cromwell, Napoleon, Stalin, Pinochet, etc. There is no consent regarding basic universal values in the modern world. Hardly a man and his rights will be recognized as the highest values by billions of people in the near future. The policy of Western countries aimed at their promotion, leads to anarchy and violence. Therefore it is difficult to expect peaceful expansion of democracy on a global scale. Today's biggest task for social scientists is to reveal basic values in regards to which mankind can come to the consent.

Rethinking Citizenship in a Post-National Constellation

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Classical citizenship was understood as a status attributed to all those who are full members of a national state. Around the inclusion in this status and its expansion with new rights many social movements have fought their struggles. However, internal inequalities that have survived in many countries led some authors to suggest the subsistence of a hierarchy of citizenship. In other contexts, the mobility of people has reinforced fears and xenophobia, and consequently the citizenship is becoming there increasingly the legal basis for demarcating boundaries of inclusion and exclusion. New discursive semantics, such as communitarianism and postcolonial studies, react claiming for singularities on community bases to define belongingness previously expressed by citizenship and nation. The text deals with the question how the notion of citizenship could be extended to maintain its relevance today.

Technology Driven Inequities at Work Place in India

C. SOMASHEKHER, Bangalore University, India

Indian work organizations, both in service and manufacturing sectors, have brought about significant restructuring and refinement of operations through adoption of new technologies that has become imperative and indispensable for survival in the highly competitive globalizing world. These developments are assumed to be having significant long term implications for the work organisations reaching in terms of skill up gradation, composition of workforce, restructuring of organisations and work process involving huge capital expenditure. This rationalisation process has also implications for workforce in terms of increased wage differentials owing to emphasis on skill, absorption or replacement of workers with skills no longer required as well as adjustment with changed work culture. The findings based on a study of 41 service and 36 manufacturing establishments across three States in India indicate that higher skill requirements have rendered significant proportion of workforce obsolete and their tools redundant. The adoption of the so called "skill biased" technology is found to be having significant implications for variations in wage inequality both within and between industries. While workers with higher skills obtained through formal courses are being inducted, the older obsolete workers are on the verge of being expelled through diverse schemes of compensation or are being absorbed in the barely required unskilled cadres at considerably lower wages. This phenomenon is more marked in private sector service industries compared to public sector manufacturing establishments. As a result of disappearance of moderately skilled workforce, these organisations are found with skill polarisation and heightened wage inequalities.

Transmedial Discourses. New Forms of Public Spheres?

Vivien SOMMER, Technische Universität Chemnitz, Germany

Public discourses in general are determined by media, since they are not only distributed through media, but also constituted by them. Public discourses are typically conceptualized as part of mass media. With the so called *social web*, new discursive practices are constituted, which make it possible for different groups of users to participate in public discourses. Debates that are discussed in the mass media can cause responses in segmented public spheres of the World Wide Web. Vice versa, content that is produced in blogs, wikis or social networks can become part of news coverage in the mass media. In addition to the public of mass media, some authors argue for the existence of a 'personal public' constituted by the World Wide Web. In the personal public sphere, actors use different rules of production and distribution compared to the public sphere of analog offline media. Both forms of public sphere, however, are connected with one another. It is therefore reasonable to describe today's public discourses as transmedial discourses. The concept of transmedia requires a change of perspective from single media and their meanings for social processes, to communicative networks consisting in different media in convergent, networked arrangements. It would be unreasonable to assume that discourses are only constituted through the web; this would not correspond to media practices in everyday life and would give the impression that there is a gap between online and offline media practices. I narrow my focus to online discourse as a way to investigate more thoroughly a highly important part of media practices. In my paper I place my focus on digital network media, first and foremost on the Internet, which can be characterized as a central point of reference for media convergence. I would discuss if and how public spheres are changing through the Internet.

The Nexus Between Collaboration, The Internet and Productivity: An Empirical Study of South African Science
Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Prior research has investigated the relationships between collaboration, connectivity and the publication productivity of scientists. Most of this research has been conducted in either the developed or developing countries where internet facility has been either well advanced or at the other end of the continuum. Investigations in countries that fall in between these two extremes are rare. Conducted among scientists and academics in South Africa, this study is aimed at filling this gap. Interviewing academics and scientists (n=204) from the sampled institutions, the paper presents details of how the above three variables are interfaced with each other in the South African scientific system which has become a strong contributor to science. The study also, from the policy point of view, brings out the features of scientific collaboration that exists in South Africa with its variations between the two sectors—academic and research.

Internet Technology and Scientists In Post-Apartheid South Africa: Race As a Decisive Factor
Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Internet technology is an indispensable tool in scientific research. Prior research confirms the importance of professional activities, professional networks, scientific collaboration and the internet among scientists, academics and researchers. In other words, professional activities, networks and collaboration are relevant epistemic strategies in both the short- and long-term objectives of knowledge production. Variations in these strategies are possible across different categories such as race and gender. Involving academics and scientists (n=204) from sampled institutions in post-apartheid South Africa, this study examines how the use of technology by people in different racial categories influences their epistemic strategies of professional activities, networks and scientific collaboration.

Future Visions in Social Milieus among the Middle-Class of Nairobi and Mombasa – Empirical Results and Theoretization of Future Concepts

Florian STOLL, University of Bayreuth, Germany

In this paper I will focus on own research on future visions in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa. These results will be the basis for a theoretical interpretation of these views on future. The various future visions among the different social groups (=milieus) in the middle classes of these two Kenyan cities point at certain social developments and can thus be interpreted as paradigmatic tendencies in the present society. While the social context of the milieus and their future visions might reflect global tendencies like forms of urbanisation they are at the same time highly local as they are adaptations to specific conditions - as the term 'glocalization' (Robertson) suggests. Different social milieus in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa have certain lifestyles and related future visions which reflect different tendencies of the contemporary social world. Kenya is a very interesting case study as the country has undergone considerable change and an increased integration into global structures in the last 20 years while it is still a developing country. Especially the differences in future orientations of East Africa's dynamic economic center Nairobi and the old multicultural coastal town Mombasa can reveal a variety of future references. Thus I will demonstrate by paradigmatic examples how future orientations of milieus in urban Kenya reflect specific social developments and how they can contribute to the theoretical interpretation of sociological future concepts. This way the paper even tries to (re)construct social theory from a specific perspective of the Global South.

Creating a Gift-Based Sphere of Exchange in Greece

Andreas STREINZER, University of Vienna, Austria

A large number of groups all over the world are creating alternative, utopian visions of a world governed by non-monetary economies based on bartering and gift-exchange. Both the perceived lack of solidarity in market economies as well as the daunting existential situations people are facing in terms of poverty provide the ground on which such visions of solidary economies are exploding today. The case study that will be presented is located in the Greek city of Volos, facing the double crisis of the almost closure of its port (following the Syrian civil war; cutting the trade relations between Greece and the Middle East) and the effects of the austerity policies (creating a lack of disposable income in the official currency). In Volos, an alternative distributive system came into being in 2010 with the installation of the TEM scheme. Connecting time-banking, a complementary currency model and free bazaars, citizens of Volos are trying to realize an alternative economical system. However, the contradictions of this real world application of a solidarity economy are not to be neglected. Ethnographic accounts of gift-based economies suggest a high degree of social control and mutual distrust in gift-economies. National states as well as the mainstream market economy are fearing the potential bypassing of commercial law and tax obligations. Social groups that are able to produce economic value (think children, disabled, non-skilled) are at risk of being even more marginalised. Furthermore, it is likely that the TEM scheme only provides an alternative sphere of exchange rather than replacing the mainstream economical and societal model. The case study that will be presented shows how citizens enact a social utopia and the contradictions and pitfalls they are facing while doing so.

Politics and Policy Making Approaches to Development Practices: Towards a Sustainable Citizenship

Karunamay SUBUDDHI, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India

Thinking around the politics of development we are able to identify a growing body of research into the actual politics of development that threatens to turn mainstream governance thinking 'upside down'. Politics stands at a crossroads caught between discrediting the 'good governance', and repoliticizing tools and discourses that attempt to reposition politics, creating space for alternative thinking. Social theorists situate 'Rights Talks' as politics [as social movements] and institutional arrangement that links specific rights to developmental practices, lends support to marginalized sections, making it possible for them, as well to policy planners to re-politicise areas of development work. Ever since participation entered mainstream development discourse, critics have attacked it as form of political control. If development is indeed an 'anti-politics machine' the claim is that participation provides a remarkably efficient means of greasing its wheels. Engagement into an idea of technological citizenship (or sustainable politics) is to re-politicize technology for placing politics at the centre, not by displacing it. The paper draws on several mechanisms that may underlie this membership: that is sustainable technological citizenship as a form of membership. Applying this notion to current technological culture, sustainability is taken as a generalized form of justice.

How Neo-Liberalism Changed the World. Political Justifications of Financial Deregulation in the Nordic Countries

Pekka SULKUNEN, University of Helsinki, Finland

Searching ways out of neoliberal hegemony requires understanding of how it gained power. The Polanyian pendulum swing back to embedded economy will differ from the postwar one. The core of the neoliberal turn was deregulation of the financial market. In the Nordic countries it occurred in the 1980s, a few years after the USA and the UK. This paper summarises an extensive study of justifications that politicians and top managers of the central banks gave for deregulating the credit market, parallel to opening the public sector for competition. The data consists of autobiographies by politicians and policy makers in key positions in Norway, Finland, Denmark and Sweden at the time. In Finland also parliamentary debates and records of the Board of the Bank of Finland were studied. The study shows that politicians and top officials seldom used ideological arguments drawn from Milton Friedman or other economic thinkers. Their comments on Thatcher, Reagan and other leading free-market politicians were rare and mostly negative. Socialist and non-socialist governments did not differ essentially in implementing the policy. Differences in their justifications were unrelated to deregulation itself but reflected more general values. Decision makers felt that the regulated credit market puts them in a position that they have insufficient resources to handle. Allocation of credit to different uses when demand for capital was greater than availability involved decisions that the political elite was not willing to make. The situation presented a moral dilemma for them. The conclusion is that deregulation of the financial market was part of a wider moral crisis of the Nordic state. Neoliberal social theory was an ex post critical formulation of the actual crisis in the relationship between state and society. The implication is that exit from neoliberal hegemony depends on the potential future political legitimacy of the state.

Remembering and Resilience after Traumatic Social Loss: A Multicultural Perspective

Sachiko TAKITA-ISHII, Yokohama City University, Japan and **Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA**, California State University Los Angeles, USA

A challenging realm for Global Sociology is the cross-cultural thinking and processing of the experiences of collective remembering after mass social trauma and post-traumatic resilience across cultures and generations. In this presentation we will develop a theoretical and applied multi-cultural framework for working on the *intersubjectivity* of memory, with a focus on the unprocessed dimension of social experiences of traumatic loss, building on the latent, private, intimate individual and cultural aspects of experiences of collective memory and transmission. We will also work on the concept – building on Halbwachsian work of “undercurrents of memory,” incorporating the more recent concept of “moral injury,” a contemporary development out of the post-traumatic stress literature. This line of grounded theoretical research, developed by collaborative efforts by the authors over the last decade, explores the underlying conflicts of the unresolved past as they are woven into the fabric of contemporary cultures, the effects of unprocessed experience lying in the undercurrents of collective memory, often excluded or absent from the public narratives of memory, but which paradoxically retain a profound intersubjective and cultural presence, until they finally push their way into the public realm. Social studies of collective memory need to include this realm of the unprocessed (latent but present) experiences and transmission. The authors will develop a joint conceptual approach to look at individual/community and cultural traumatic remembering, and the resilience of certain memories, over time. Applied research cases will include Southern Cone political authoritarianism, the Japanese American incarceration experience in the US as well as the Japanese memories of the 3.11. Great Tohoku Earthquake.

Chilean Universities, Crisis Ordinarity, and Respatializing Knowledge

Susan TALBURT, Georgia State University, USA

University competition for international excellence centers faculty research productivity (measured by indexed publications, research citations, etc.), global rankings, and international recognition. This presentation analyzes internationalization and research development in Chilean universities as a spatial reorientation of faculty work, knowledge, and subjectivity. Since Pinochet’s dictatorship, Chile’s neoliberalization has intensified everyday competition in a free market and declining welfare state. Following the regime’s political repression, universities’ knowledge alignment with popular subjects changed to creating practical, neutral knowledge through technocrats. More recently, Chilean university policy conforms to World Bank and OECD logics to increase research productivity and rankings. I theorize globalization as a “spatial rationality” that attributes causal powers to space to create efficiency, utility, and normative ideas of “the good” that catalyze particular actions and subjectivities. Rhetorics of globalization’s economic demands create “crisis ordinarity,” naturalizing globally competitive preparedness for national, institutional, and individual well-being. Technologies of visibilization (e.g., rankings) and cosmopolitanism incite faculty to compete as entrepreneurs, a spatial reorientation that secures theory, methods, and research networks of the Global North as norms for knowledge production for faculty from “peripheral nations.” I present themes from interviews with twenty faculty across fields at two top Chilean universities: (1) Faculty describe becoming self-managers, securing grants, publishing in ISI journals, and participating in international networks, creating new privileges and hierarchies; (2) As faculty “become productive,” some describe losses: research regulation through funding agency and journal standards, abandoning local projects of social change, and diminishing space to participate in national debates; (3) These constraints produce alternative knowledge projects, such as using grant funds to create digital platforms for public exchange or indexing long-existing Chilean journals to legitimize “expressions that expand our social imaginary.” This is not a simple narrative of research homogenization, domination, or resistance, but of how crisis ordinarity creates new spaces, subjectivities, and knowledges.

Cultural Artifacts in the Mexican Social Movement Sector: The Artifactualization of Performances and the Performativity of Artifacts in a Digital Age

Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico and **Hank JOHNSTON**, San Diego State University, USA

Where residues of a less democratic past persist, as is the case in Mexico and several other Latin American states, challenges to the state often take more subtle and creative forms, which means that cultural insights to mobilization processes can be especially instructive. Drawing on several mobilization sites and moments from contemporary Mexican social movement sector the paper aims at exploring whether the tools of cultural analysis—performances, ideations and especially cultural artifacts—are used in the production of oppositional meanings and whether the unfolding events and actions around them can become central to the identity and to the genesis of social movements. The social construction of these cultural artifacts, their social embeddedness, and the diverse ways that audiences respond to them, mean that artifacts themselves can play key roles in mobilization trajectories, as social actors encounter them, appropriate them,

discuss them, modify them, and mobilize around them. By focusing on the artifactualization of performances through digital technologies and vice versa on how artifacts can take on qualities of performances by being digitized and posted on a facebook page or blog, the paper also explores whether online social media have transformed the cultural analysis of performances and artifacts.

Collective Action Between the Street and the Court: Public Hearings in India

Stephanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, CNRS, France

Public hearings, in the contemporary Indian context, are public meetings organized around the implementation of a given public policy (for instance the right to education). These meetings take the form of a confrontation between the administration and the people, moderated by a panel of “experts”. This peculiar form of collective action, characterized by a deeply ambiguous relationship to the judiciary, has become increasingly visible in India in the past decade. This paper will attempt, firstly, to trace the genealogy of public hearings, back to the people’s tribunals of the 1960s; it will show how the public hearing has since been reinvented and reinterpreted, and how it has met with a new popularity as it was used by very different types of actors and struggles. Secondly, the paper will describe and analyze the dynamics of public hearings in order to highlight their hybrid nature, in between the community meeting and the lawsuit. Finally it will try to understand the sources and the limitations of the efficiency of public hearings as a mode of mobilization.

Stunting and Deadly: Effects of Inequality

Göran THERBORN, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Inequality has to be understood and analyzed as a multidimensional phenomenon, and so have its effects. Drawing upon my new book *The Killing Fields of Inequality* this presentation will focus on the stunting effects on human bodies and personalities, and on consequences of early and premature death, set in a global perspective of class, gender, and territory

The Potlatch of the Young: The Paradox of Excessive Intergenerational Solidarity in Aging Welfare States

Peter THIJSEN, University of Antwerp, Belgium

In this paper a new theoretical model is applied to a research field that is somewhat fragmented, namely that of intergenerational solidarity in aging societies. Inspired by utilitarian considerations many scholars tend to problematize the lack of commonality and reciprocity characterizing intergenerational exchanges. As some generations are longer old and more numerous they may receive excessive support of the younger generations, especially in a democratic setting. However, in reality there is limited empirical evidence of intergenerational conflict and theoretical explanations of this paradox are dim. An integrated and dynamical approach that incorporates Durkheim’s solidarity theory, Honneth’s intersubjective recognition theory, and the current work on reciprocal exchange is necessary in order to understand the survival of intergenerational solidarity in aging welfare states. Our integrated approach is inspired by a cyclical model of solidarity (Thijssen, 2012). According to this integrated model in a prefigurative culture where the status of the young has risen dramatically, the empathization of exchanges is the driving force of intergenerational solidarity. Hence, we come to the paradoxical conclusion that attempts to preserve intergenerational solidarity by denouncing excessive transfers might be counterproductive because they may erode the empathic underpinnings.

Laboratorios Sociales De Turismo Experiencial. Exploración Colectiva De Un Paradigma Decrecentista Para El Turismo En áreas Rurales

Humberto THOME-ORTIZ, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico

La presente ponencia estudia el caso de los laboratorios sociales de turismo experiencial, un espacio de exploración colectiva para el desarrollo de un paradigma de turismo decrecentista en la comunidad indígena matlazinca de San Francisco Oxtotilpan, en el Estado de México. Esta propuesta vincula a las comunidades, la academia y la sociedad civil a través de una experiencia de viaje, orientada por los principios de respeto a la naturaleza, la dignidad humana, los valores locales, la cooperación social y la simplicidad voluntaria. En este sentido, cobra un especial valor el aprendizaje colectivo en el que los anfitriones descubren oportunidades alternativas para complementar sus necesidades materiales; y los turistas construyen una experiencia de viaje creativa, auténtica y enriquecedora. Estos laboratorios funcionan desde la articulación que la academia realiza entre las comunidades y los visitantes, y orienta sus acciones desde la búsqueda de alternativas para incrementar la calidad de vida y el derecho a disfrutar el tiempo libre. En estos términos tiene un especial interés la capacidad de *reconceptualizar* el turismo como un puente de intercambio material, cultural y simbólico entre los seres humanos; *revaluar* los recursos locales como herramientas para el disfrute de un tiempo libre de calidad; *reestructurar* la actividad turística a partir una nueva escala de valores basada en la equidad, la ecoeficiencia y la

simplicidad; *relocalizar* la actividad turística abriendo la posibilidad de redescubrir los espacios de proximidad y así ayudar a una *redistribución* de los recursos mediante una actitud de cooperación; *reducir* los impactos negativos a través de la conciencia de la relación entre sociedad, tiempo libre y naturaleza. Este trabajo explora las coordenadas para pensar un modelo de turismo rural basado en los intercambios sociales como vía para vincular recursos, territorios y personas, que se benefician mutuamente sin incentivar el crecimiento y la acumulación.

100 Years Later: A Sociological Assessment of the Armenian Genocide

Edward TIRYAKIAN, Duke University, USA

In 2004, Alexander and five colleagues brought out a constructivist sociological study of trauma (Cultural Trauma and Collective Identity) in marked contrast to the more psychoanalytically use of trauma in Kai Erikson's classic disaster study, *Everything in its Path*. While both man-made and nature-made disasters, separately and interactively, can cause horrific damage, physical and psychological, the larger society and its international community can seek resources to mitigate the damage. Some actors may find it opportune for the collective memory of the traumatic event to remain "fresh" in the minds of actors. This is an area that has been understudied, either by Alexander et al., or by Erikson. - After that initial discussion, I turn to the systematic genocide of the Armenian population in the last days of the Ottoman Empire. Just as Kristallnacht, November 9/10, 1938, may be said to be the start of the Jewish Holocaust, so April 24, 1915 is accepted as the date memorializing the Armenian genocide that eventually claimed an estimated 1,500,000 lives, with an additional 500,000 brutally deported. - The facticity of the genocide and the sociocultural context in which it occurred over a period of 20 years (1895-1923) is not my concern here, having been exhaustively studied. I will seek to assess the contemporary situation along some new avenues of research. First, an assessment of the demographic consequences of the genocide as trauma. Does the experience of being singled out for extermination lead a population to renounce reproducing itself or, on the contrary, to increase as much as possible, a sort of collective duty? Second, how can the perspective of the "other", whose parents and grandparents may have been instrumental in the genocide, be positively altered? This is the area of reconciliation, forgiveness and restoration of trust, which has been relatively understudied.

Possibilities for New Forms of Resistance in the Neoliberal Era: Unification of All Rights Movements during Tekel Workers' Resistance in Turkey

Aylin TOPAL, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The working class has become overwhelmingly disorganized in the neoliberal era partly due to the attacks on legal and institutional grounds of trade unions and partly due to the transformation of working class itself. Dialectically enough, the current phase of capitalism is pregnant with new crises and forms of resistance as a result of increasing precarious jobs, jobless growth, insecurity and extreme commodification. Under these conditions, unions are faced with altering their strategies. A possible formula is to organize unemployed and precarious workers as well as workers around counter-hegemonic united front a non-negotiable defense of collective rights (right to water, rights to transportation, right to shelter, right to decent work etc.). This study provides an historical account of a working class protest which took place in 2009-2010 in Turkey. It argues that this protest foretells the possibility of unifying all rights movements under an expansive struggle for collective social rights. June 2013 mass protests in Turkey also show that the sense of injustice is becoming stronger and felt increasingly by those who are subordinated to all sorts of unequal power relations.

Historic Environment as an Opposing Element to Inequalities

Hiroyuki TORIGOE, Waseda University, Japan

Taketomi Island in Okinawa Prefecture is one of the outer islands near the southwest border of Japan. Its islanders have suffered two-fold inequalities for years. The area of Okinawa Prefecture was a small independent nation until 1879. This nation was defeated by Japan and subsequently annexed by the national government. Afterward, mainland Japanese, especially uneducated ones, began to regard these islanders with contempt as defeated people. Another source of inequality was the location of the island, which was peripheral, even during its era as a small nation; the people of this small nation considered Taketomi islanders as non-cultured people. This tendency continued even after Taketomi's incorporation into Japan. However, the "historic environment" that Taketomi islanders have preserved and created through an active movement in the last 30 years has changed their dismal situation dramatically. Preserving historic sites did not affect the situational changes per se, but it elicited widespread discussion of common shared values and examination of the daily lives of islanders. As such, Taketomi residents have created peculiar historic environments, which attract many visitors and tourists.

Finding the Meaning of the Internet by Staying Offline

Aksel TJORA, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

Sociological studies of the use of the Internet has increased in numbers, providing insight both in issues related to self presentation, community, communication, and to broader societal issues. Still, too little detailed knowledge has been generated about the meaning of the Internet in people's everyday life. Taking a different, experimental (and ethnomethodologically inspired) approach to the study of how the Internet is part of people's lives, I invited daily Internet-users to stay offline in 3 weeks during Oct/Nov 2012. Fourteen participants volunteered and 13 of them were able to stay offline during the whole period, and were interviewed regularly. In this paper I am concerned with the participants' experiences of staying offline. On basis of analysis of the more than 100 depth interviews conducted during the project, an elaboration and discussion of 'offline experiences' is inductively developed in this paper. The experimental design provokes participants' accounts that challenge the idea of the Internet as just another medium of social connectivity (in addition to everything else).

The Modernization of Man By Numbers: Measures and Excess of the "Knowledge Society" (1945-2012). A Sociological Critique of Quantification

Remi TREHIN-LALANNE, CNRS, France

The starting point of this study is the adoption by the European Union in 2000 of numerical indicators and benchmarks to compare and stimulate the performance of the education systems of Member States. It looks closely at *the processing of this statistical information* during both fabrication and diffusion. These *tools for government* have been developed within the international institutions created after the Second World War (UNESCO, OECD) in an attempt to combine material well-being and social harmony by shaping education to meet the challenges of the industrial world. This *policy of reliance on numbers* has created an increasingly voluminous structure, in permanent expansion as it generates new data. Its growth has been fuelled by new technologies that facilitate the direct collection of data in schools and classrooms. Because they increase the *traceability of school careers* and allow for more regular *evaluation* of schools and students, these tools are used by both management and social science researchers to improve education and administration. Presented as teaching aids, they are designed to improve teachers' performance by allowing them to evaluate, classify and grade both their students and their difficulties. The phenomenon of *quantification*, by which we mean the activity of giving numerical expression to realities not previously expressed in this way, is considered here from three points of view - *administrative, scientific and industrial* - in order to provide an understanding of the origins and the effects of the *avalanche of numbers* on the vitality of our democracies and their inhabitants.

Reconfiguring Outer Space Policy: Vulnerabilities and Responsibilities in Humanizing the Universe

Mónica TRUNINGER, University of Lisbon, Portugal, **Justin WALSH**, Chapman University, USA, and **Vera ASSIS FERNANDES**, Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Germany

Space exploration programs launched by emergent spacefaring countries such as China and India, together with private attempts to democratize space for the masses (e.g., space tourism offered by Virgin Galactic) are growing quickly despite difficult economic times. These processes together with the increasing technological apparatus at the geostationary orbit are deemed as examples of the 'humanization of the universe' (Dickens and Ormrod, 2007). That is, the many ways humans may affect non-human cosmic bodies (e.g. potential environmental impacts of space exploration). Space and its exploration are subjects with "contemporary resonances in popular culture, frontier capitalism, and the restructuring of superpower status in the coming century" (Parker and Bell, 2009: 4). In this paper we aim at critically reflecting about some of the future consequences of space exploration by unpacking and extending the concept of planetary protection. This concept, located in space policy literature, is mainly confined to risks of biological contamination when transporting objects and people to outer space. We identify its primary limitations such as the damage caused to non-biological features and address some of its shortcomings through a multidisciplinary approach with a critical reading of the sustainable development literature. The paper suggests that there are a variety of important reasons for expanding the concept of planetary protection to include contemporary ethical approaches to the environment that will enable mitigation of possible future impacts.

Internet-Facilitated Social Activism in Taiwan: Modes and Constraints

Albert TZENG, International Institute for Asian Studies, Netherlands and **Jing-wen ZHANG**, National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan

On 3th Aug 2013, a group of 39 anonymous 'netizens' mobilised, largely via the internet, a crowd of estimated 250,000 people in front of Taiwan's President Office to mourn for the man-made death of a military corporal, Mr Hung Chung-Chiu, and to protest against how the government responded to the case. The pressure forced the government to concede,

agreeing to abolish the distrusted military judicial system during peace time. The 803 protest marked a new mode of the internet-facilitated social activism in Taiwan. Its sudden surge and the much-acclaimed 'success' drove many veteran social activists and oppositional politicians into self-questioning why they had failed to stage a rally at a comparable scale in recent years—even with the help of internet. The question calls for a comparative analysis of this incident and other internet-facilitated social movements. Drawing from literature review, interviews and some participant observations, this paper surveyed the existing practices of internet-facilitated social movement in Taiwan—a young democracy known for its strength in computing and communication technologies. Four ideal-typical categories are identified and discussed: (1) online activism of conventional advocacy/concern groups, (2) communication platform aimed at facilitating public deliberation and social empowering, (3) issue-specific protest initiated in a decentralised, less consolidated fashion among concerned 'netizens' and (4) various 'open access' projects initiated within an IT-savvy community (e.g. the 'g0v,' zero time government project). A model will be theorized from the comparative analysis to account for the varying *scales* of public participation with three factors: emotional epidemic factor, cognitive entry barrier and technological entry barrier. At last, a normative ethic on *managing* the scale of activism will be developed with the 'public attention' considered as a scarce public resource. The various modes of internet-facilitated activism will be critically evaluated with the ethics in mind.

The Transfer of Public Schools's Management for the "Public Non-State Sector" in São Paulo, Brazil: Challenges When Education Becomes "a Care Service to the Consumer"

Lia URBINI, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil

An overview of the author's master's research (in progress), which discusses participation and social control specificity in "public non-state" educational services in Brazil during the last decades, after a major structural change in the country's public educational services. It investigates how the funding architecture of state services take place after 1998, when the transition from "full public" to "public non-state" took place. It attempts to explain how the as called "financialization" and internationalization - key features in capital globalization - interfere on participation and social control in public education sector. The case study analyses a legal entity created to this end - the OSCIP - specifically the branch of education that began to operate in the first schools with public non-state management in São Paulo. Marked by incisive participation of the business community in partnership with the higher authorities of planning education (Education Departments of State and Municipality), their intention is to draw a OSCIPS school management model that copies central countries' school structure. This experience in São Paulo is crucial: it's a pilot project for all public education in Brazil. If successful, all municipalities and States should also adopt this new model and all public schools shall be run by non-state entities. The intention is to unfold and underline the mechanisms of production of a specific kind of participation and social control over public services, which is based on the logic of "care services to the consumer". As a result, the strategies for a non-state organization, which presents itself as a nonprofit one, obtain profit arises. And, therefore, it can be said that there are private intentions supporting entrepreneurship in these supposed non-profit sectors.

Higher Education: Inequalities and Globalization in Some Emergent Countries Using the Mexican Examples

Lorenza VILLA LEVER, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

This paper refers to the last question suggested in the proposal of the symposium: Since data and methods to investigate inequalities mostly refer to national unities, how to produce quantitative evidences of global inequalities? I will try to explain the implications of the process of globalization of the national higher education system in Mexico, having as a background the Bologna process as one of the best examples of the intense globalization of national education systems. The paper has three parts: The first one focuses in a comparison of the imbalance regarding economic and material resources among students, in order to gain access to higher education in some selected countries, based on international statistics. The second one is based on an empirical research undertaken in six universities in Mexico City, that are classified by academic characteristics, and by the implications that these have in the process of globalization of knowledge, and will examine the material and symbolic inequalities of the students that obtain their professional degrees. The third one, will consist on a reflection that, based on empirical national data versus international data, allows the design of some elements of comparison regarding the inequities experienced by the young students that succeed in finishing their degrees, in some selected emergent countries.

IGNOU- Paradigm Shift for Higher Education in India

Girija Devi VISALAKSHI, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India

India's higher education system is largest in terms of number of institutions and third largest in terms of enrollment next to China and United States. Total approximate number of institutions imparting higher education in India is 26,000 whereas it stands at 6,706 in USA and 4,000 in China. Despite massive expansion, there is mismatch between the demand

and supply of higher educational institution in India. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for higher education in the country is very low at 16.23 per cent as compared to the world average at 27.06 per cent. Open distance learning is one of such strategy which aims at universalization of higher education, to address the barriers of higher education. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), established by an Act of Parliament in 1985, has continuously striven to build an inclusive knowledge society through inclusive education. IGNOU, the National Resource Centre for Open and Distance Learning, with international recognition and presence, provide seamless access to sustainable and learner-centric quality education, skill up-gradation and training by using innovative technologies and methodologies and ensuring convergence of existing systems for large-scale human resource development. IGNOU has been conferred with awards of excellence by Commonwealth of Learning (COL), Canada, several times. Recently, it was listed 12th in the webometric ranking of Indian Universities, based on the caliber of its presence on the Internet. The University is committed to quality in teaching, research and extension activities through ODL system.

Predicting Future Action Patterns Based on the Cultural Hypothesis about Repertoires of Contention

Takeshi WADA, University of Tokyo, Japan, **Yoojin KOO**, University of Tokyo, Japan and **Kayo HOSHINO**, University of Tokyo, Japan

Contentious events—such as the collapses of socialist regimes around 1990, the Seattle anti-globalization protests in 1999, and the Arab Spring since 2010—often catch many by surprise. It appears that future contentious events are totally unpredictable. The literature of repertoires of contention, however, suggests that future actions by contentious actors are highly predictable because actors' selection of action forms is dependent upon their familiarity with these forms. In a word, people cannot perform if they do not know how. This paper explores such a cultural hypothesis about repertoires and asks to what degree we can predict future action patterns (violence, nonviolent protests, and conventional institutional actions). Specifically, we ask, what is the most important predictor of action patterns, (1) institutional regime characteristics such as degree of democracy and state capacity, as political process theorists have argued, or (2) actors' familiarity with contentious forms, as the cultural hypothesis claims? To find an answer to the question, we conduct a cross-national comparison of action patterns using a data set of 10 million events world-wide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. Using multilevel analysis, we estimate and compare the national-level effects of structural-institutional characteristics (e.g., regime characteristics, levels of development) and the actor-specific effect of cultural factor (actors' familiarity with specific forms of contention, measured by action patterns in the past years). We also uncover the conditions under which new innovations of action patterns are likely to occur. This study contributes to the study of contentious politics both theoretically and methodologically by explicitly integrating cultural dimensions—rather than by treating culture as a residual explanatory factor—into the analysis of repertoire selection. While the prediction of future events and actions is difficult and, therefore, is not a popular topic, this study makes an important step toward such a research direction.

Alternative Lifestyles in Growth-Critical Societies – Conceptual Reflections on Social Movements

Dietmar J. WETZEL and **Dietmar J. WETZEL**, University of Bern, Switzerland

This paper attempts to give some conceptual reflections about the ongoing debate in social philosophy/social theory with regard to the conditions and the possibilities of an embodiment of the good and the right in sociological research. To look more closely and empirically to the outcomes of these debates, the focus lies on the conceptualization of lifestyles which are taken from different social movements/thoughts in Switzerland dealing with questions of (post-) growth (e.g. *Décroissance*). Concerning these lifestyles for the actors it seems to be not so much whether or not the GDP is growing, but for them it is all about the rejection of growth as the dominant social imaginary (Castoriadis 1990, Latouche 2009) and instead of thinking about the design of alternative lifestyles. Two main themes will be presented: (1) Social-theoretical focus: From the background of a discourse analytical approach the genealogy of growth will be examined and how this concept is treated in different movements. Besides the study of social and cultural practices, the (value) beliefs are primarily considered from an overall theoretical perspective. One main question is how individuals and communities are capable to make experiences of resonance in times of growth-critical societies. (2) Empirical focus: Some hints can be given concerning the (sometimes disparate) designs or experimental lifestyles that are compatible with the requirements of a post-growth society. The central intuition here is that a successful life management depends not only on ethical and aesthetic ideas of a singular individual, but includes as well moral and political justice considerations (Sandel 1995, Nussbaum 2010).

Practical Hints

Pre-Registration for the Forum is now closed. Papers by authors for whom ISA had not received a timely registration record were eliminated from the program, except in cases in which they may appear as “affiliated papers”. For any registration queries please inquire with ISA’s logistics provider <isaconf@confex.com>.

Membership Registration: Please keep your membership with the ISA and RC07 in good standing by ensuring timely payment of membership fees. Feel free to take advantage of the discounts. Membership registration can be done online via the ISA’s secure site: <https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm> (Spanish: <https://secured.com/~f3641/formisae.htm>).

In case you are already a member of ISA, but not yet of our research committee, you may also use the attached membership form. Please note that the regular membership period is four year, i.e. a registration done in 2014 will be valid until 2017. Please contact <isa-secretariat@isa-sociology.org> for questions.

Papers Due: Session Chair(s) may set a specific due date for full papers. In case no other specific date is set, full papers should be send to the Chair(s) and, if applicable, to the Discussant(s), by **June 30, 2014**.

Presentation Format: Unless specified otherwise by the Session Chair and depending on the number of presentations, presenters may expect to have approximately 10-20 minutes time for their talk. Observing any set time limit is essential in order to allow time for collective discussion at the end of a session.

Session rooms are expected to be equipped with a computer, LCD projector, screen, microphone, and pointer (cf. <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/practical-information.htm>). Roundtable sessions are expected to have a computer with PowerPoint capability available for each table. It is recommended that presenters bring their own USB-compatible thumb drives so that they can easily load their presentations to save time between presentations. Those who want to connect their own Mac to the monitor will need to bring adapters. However, it can be a good idea to have a backup plan in case of unexpected incompatibility issues or equipment failure.

In order to facilitate discussion across linguistic lines, presenters are encouraged to provide their audience with handouts or visual aids in languages other than the one in which the paper is presented or written.

Following ISA procedures, some papers may have been designated as “distributed paper” in the program. A distributed paper will be listed in the program and, provided the author pre-registered in time, the abstract will be included in the abstracts catalogue. If one of the scheduled presenters does not show up, the first participant listed under distributed papers may be asked to present; in any case, session chairs may also allocate time for brief summary presentation of “distributed papers”. Registered participants who are unable to present in person should contact their session chair to arrange distribution of their paper. Please note that those designated as “affiliated papers” will not appear in the ISA’s final program unless registration was on time. However, Session Chairs may refer to them or offer authors alternative ways for dissemination.

Papers that are designated as “distributed papers” may be presented upon instruction by the session chair if a listed presenter does not show up.

The organizer of a session may serve as chair of that session or appoint another person for this role. However, one cannot present and chair in the same session. Participants may be listed no more than twice in the Program, except for the functions of coordinator or organizer.

Yokohama: Harbor of the Future

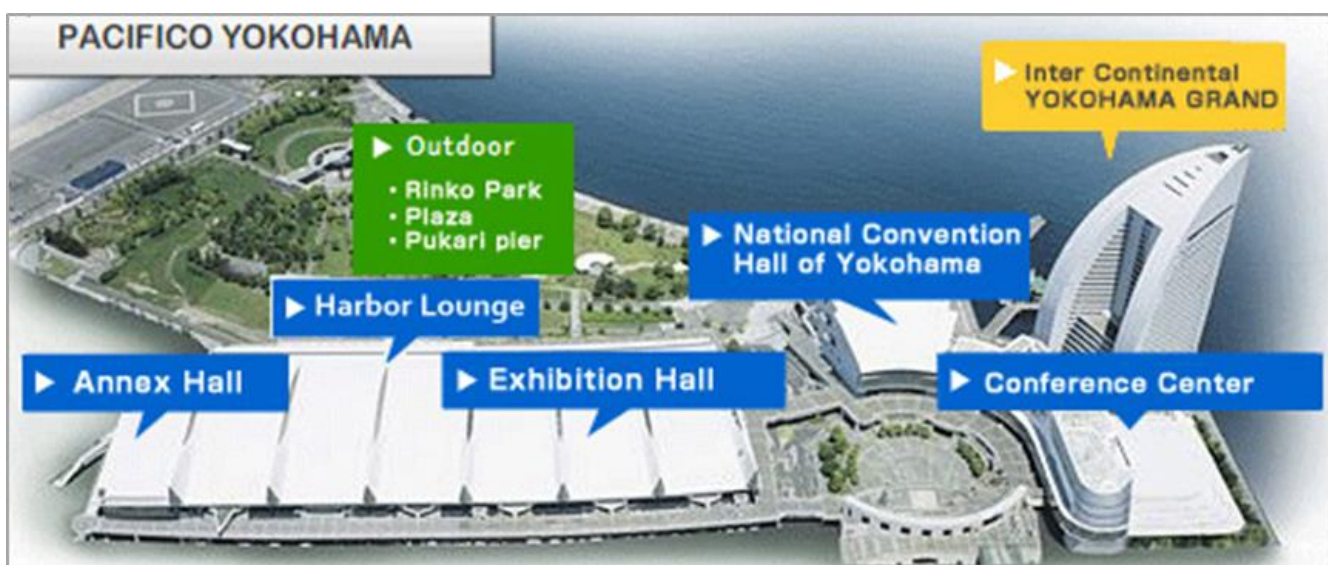
Located half an hour south of Tokyo by train, Yokohama is Japan's second largest city and the capital of Kanagawa Prefecture. Yokohama's international flair is rooted in its unique history as Japan's first "treaty port." Towards the end of the Edo Period (1603-1867), during which Japan maintained a policy of self-isolation, Yokohama's port was one of the first to be opened to foreign trade in 1859. Consequently, Yokohama quickly grew from a small fishing village into one of Japan's major cities.



Minato Mirai: Harbor of the Future

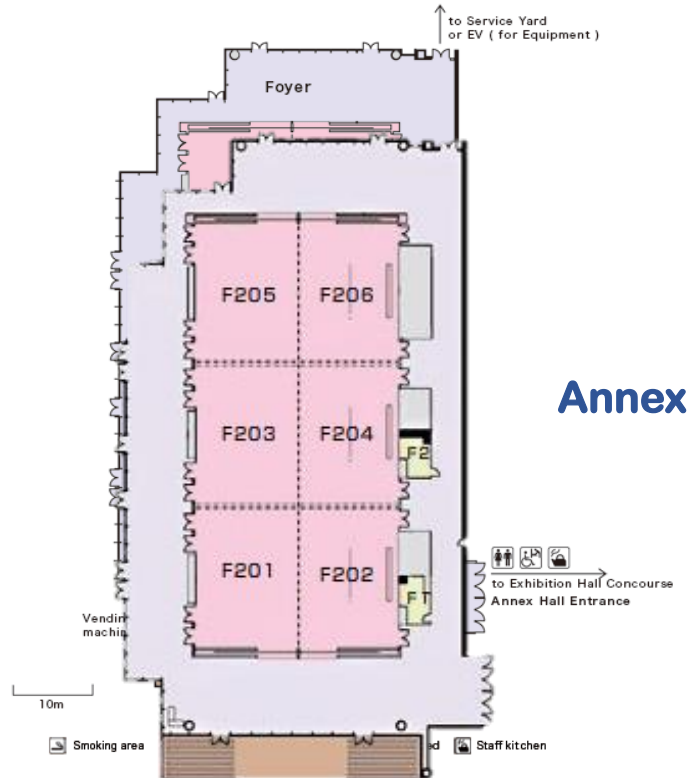
Venue: The congress center "Pacifiko Yokohama", is located in Minato Mirai 21, or "harbor of the future." One of Yokohama's newer attractions, Minato Mirai 21 is a seaside urban area in central Yokohama. A former shipyard remodeled into a new city center, Minato Mirai merges "old and new Yokohama" while the waterfront buildings of the district form the distinctive skyline of modern Yokohama. Among these creative buildings is the uniquely-shaped conference center, Pacifiko Yokohama, whose shape resonates with the seaside setting as it invokes nautical images: a wave, a ship, or a sail. Besides the convention center, Minato Mirai offers plenty of hotels, restaurants, shops, an amusement park, hot spring baths, museums, and parks.

Climate: The temperature in Yokohama in July is said to vary usually from 23°C (73 F) to 28°C (83 F), though there have been record lows of 13.3 °C (56 F) and record highs of 36.9 °C (98F), average humidity 72-80%. The Congress venue is air-conditioned.



Aerial view of the Pacifico Yokohama Congress Center and its immediate surroundings

Pacifico Yokohama Room Locations





Pacifico Yokohama Congress Center,
street level view

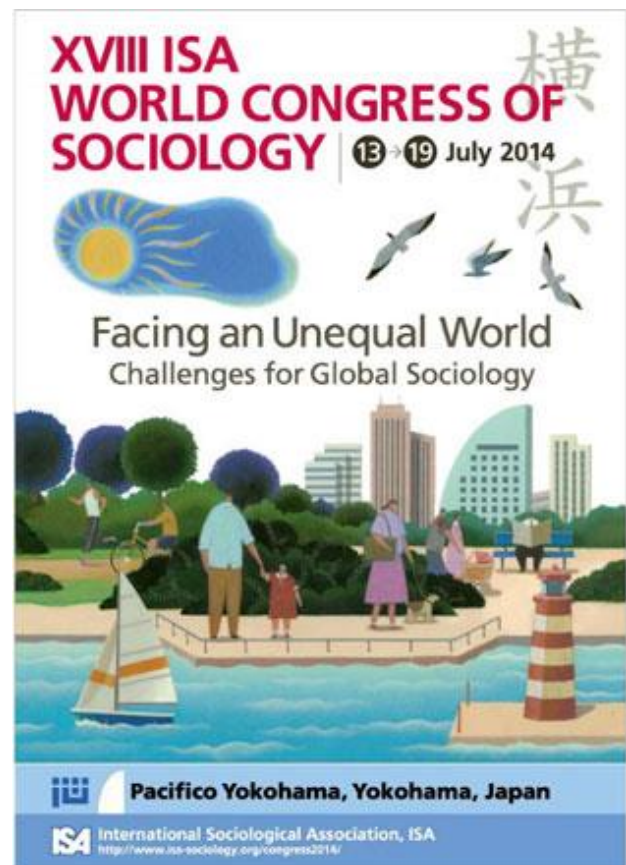
Travel Information

Visa: Please check well in advance whether you will need a visa for Japan by visiting the website of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs: http://www.mofa.go.jp/j_info/visit/visa/short/novisa.html or by contacting the local consulate. The Japanese Local Organizing Committee offers assistance in the preparation of documents for visa application for registered participants. Please note that visa cannot be issued earlier than in April 2014, three months before the Congress. Any inquiries concerning visa support should be addressed to the Visa Support Office: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/visa.htm>.

Travel: General information is available at: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/practical-information.htm>.

Among the useful websites for travel-related information are:

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Yokohama>;
<http://www.yokohamajapan.com/>;
<http://www.welcome.city.yokohama.jp/eng/travel/>;
http://www.tripadvisor.com/Tourism-g298173-Yokohama_Kanagawa_Prefecture_Kanto-Vacations.html.





Hotels:

- 1 Inter-Continental The Grand Yokohama
- 2 Yokohama Bay Hotel Tokyu
- 3 Yokohama Royal Park Hotel
- 4 New Otani Inn Yokohama
- 5 Yokohama Sakuragicho Washington Hotel
- 6 Breezbay Hotel Resort & Spa
- 7 Yokohama Heiwa Plaza Hotel
- 8 Hotel Route Inn Yokohama Bashamichi
- 9 Comfort Hotel Yokohama Kannai
- 10 Hotel New Grand
- 11 Hotel Monterey Yokohama
- 12 Yokohama Isezakicho Washington Hotel
- 13 Yokohama Bay Sheraton Hotel & Towers

Accommodation:

Hotels can be booked through a local logistics provider: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/hotels-tours.htm>.

There are also links to lower priced options outside the booking system in **hostels** and **ryokan** (Japanese style Inns, often excellent value).

Among highly recommended **budget hostels** is: Hostel A Silk Tree (8F 3-9-4 Matsukage-chō, Naka-ku, telephone: 045.719-1541. A recent edition of the Japan guidebook in the Rough Guide series describes it as: "Spotlessly clean hostel in a tenement block 3min walk from Ishiwacho Station. Two can squeeze in the basic, tamami-mat boxes, and facilities include a kitchen corner, internet access, coin-operated showers (on the ground floor, ¥200), laundry and bike rental (¥300/day). Singles ¥3000, doubles ¥4500.

Another budget option are **capsule hotels**. Perhaps nearest is the Resort Capsule Sakuragicho (1-22-2 Hanasaki-cho, Naka-ku, Minato Mirai21). <http://www.gojapango.com/yokohama-capsule-hotels>

Currency: 1 US\$ is currently around ¥100.

Electricity: The voltage used throughout Japan is uniformly 100 volts, AC. The frequency in Yokohama and western Japan is 60 Hertz, while eastern Japan uses 50 Hertz. Japanese outlets require 2-flat-pin plugs.

Post-Congress Trip: Mt. Fuji (Fuji-san, 富士山)



In the mood for a post-congress exercise? Some members have been eyeing Mt. Fuji for a summit meeting. Views from the top of the 3776m high, free-standing cone are said to be spectacular, especially at sunrise. According to a Japanese saying, 'it is wise to climb up Mt. Fuji once, though only a fool would do it twice.' The volcano has been dormant since its last eruption in 1707/08, but it's not extinct. UNESCO has included this holy mountain on its World Heritage List of Cultural Sites. The most popular route to the summit takes about 5-8 hrs from the trailhead at the Fuji Subaru Line 5th Station (2305m). This route follows the latter part of the Yoshida Trail. As long as weather conditions are good during the summer season, it is not a technically difficult climb, though proper equipment and precautions are essential. Once at the top, the hike around the crater rim takes about 1.5 hrs for 4km (Ohachimeguri). The descent back to the 5th Station on mostly parallel tracks takes about 3 to 3.5 hrs.

Essential equipment:

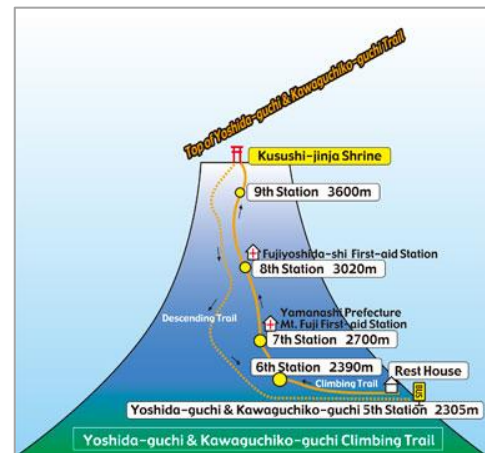
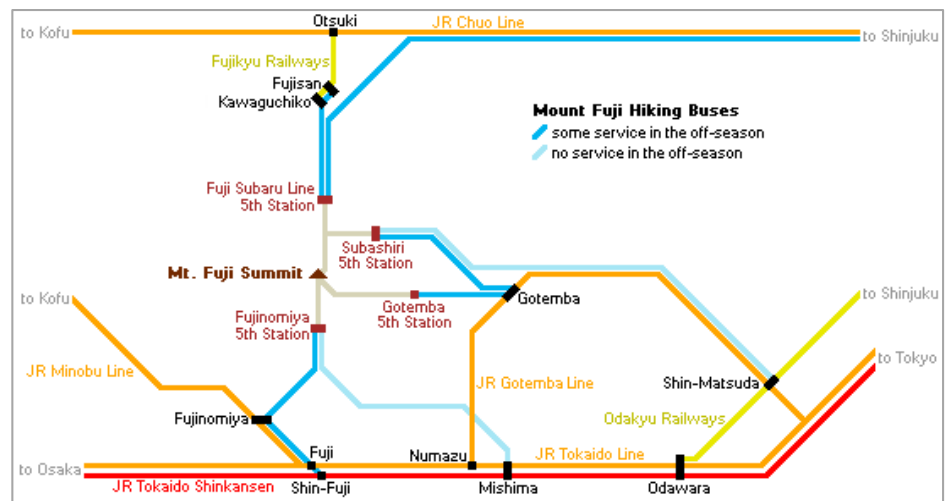
- **Hiking boots** to ensure stable footing and protect ankles on steep rocky slopes
- **Warm and rain-proof gear:** strong cold winds at the summit, temperatures can fall below freezing point at night, even in July; there is a possibility of rain storms any time; use multiple layers, as hike starts in sweltering heat
- **Sun protection:** hat, lotion (strong radiation at this altitude)
- **Flash-light** for night hike

Recommended (for sale at the station, but expensive)

- gloves (against cold and when climbing steeper sections)
- hiking pole (souvenir types for sale at station)
- water
- snacks

Caution: Avoid altitude sickness. As partial pressure of oxygen decreases with altitude, this can pose serious problems. Breathe easy, take it slow, rest, stay hydrated, and consider longer acclimatization on intermediate altitude to avoid complications. In case of dizziness or pounding headache, descend.

Trail access: During the summer climbing season, there are direct buses from Tokyo's Shinjuku Highway Bus Terminal (= west of JR Shinjuku Station, near Keio Bldg., right across from Yodobashi Camera) all the way to **Fuji Subaru Line 5th Station** (Fujikyu Bus or Keio Bus, ¥2700 /one way; about 2.5 hrs, six round trips per day, reservation recommended at <http://transportation.fujikyu.co.jp/english/gettinghere/12.html>; other transport options involve changes at Kawaguchiko).



Donations

RC07 welcomes donations to any amount. Your support is needed to expand our activities and to support scholars with less resources, especially junior scholars and colleagues from countries with softer currencies. Forward-oriented global sociology depends on the dialogue among scholars from all world regions, including the global economic south. ISA's limited funding is far from meeting the needs of the many yearning to participate but prevented by financial constraints.

Among its recent initiatives, RC07 has established a Best Student Paper Award to honor the best future-oriented paper by a graduate student. Your donation could help us to build an endowment that would provide a regular revenue stream to help these talented junior scholars defray the cost for participating in the congress.

Your donation can be sent directly to the

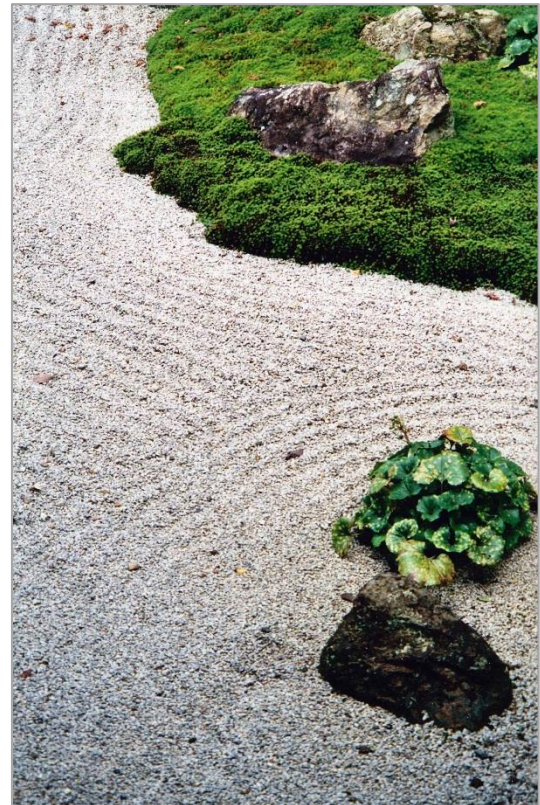
Dr. Hiroyuki TOYOTA,
RC07 Secretary-Treasurer
Center for International Education
Kansai Gaidai University
Osaka 573-1001
JAPAN

Please make checks drafted in US\$ payable to HIROYUKI TOYOTA with "RC07" in the purpose or comment line. Questions about alternative methods may be directed to: <htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp>.

Alternatively, donations can also be made via the

ISA Secretariat
Faculty of Sociology
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28223 Madrid
SPAIN

with a note indicating in the subject or comment line "For RC07". You may also indicate a specific purpose, for example "RC07 Best Student Paper".



Zen Garden, Kyoto

Call for Newsletter Contributions

The newsletter appears in irregular intervals, approximately twice a year. The editor welcomes materials sent at any time, including but not limited to announcements of your recent or forthcoming publications and thought-pieces related to a publication, project, current topic that might be of interest to the membership.

Contact: Dr. Scott North isarc07newsletter@gmail.com.



**International Sociological Association
Research Committee on Futures Research (ISA-RC07)**

President: Markus S. Schulz <isarc07@gmail.com>
Secretary-Treasurer: Hiroyuki Toyota <htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp>
<http://www.isa-sociology.org/rc07.htm> and <http://futures-research.org/>

Membership Form

This form is for new and current RC07 members with already updated ISA membership. Please **send the completed form** directly to the ISA secretariat per **email: isa@isa-sociology.org** or **fax: +34-913 524 945** or **postal mail to: ISA, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología, Universidad Complutense, 28223 Madrid, SPAIN**

In case you are not yet a member of ISA, then please use the general form to join both ISA and RC07 available at: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/memb_i/index.htm>.

You have also the option to sign up online via ISA's secure site at: <<https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm>>.

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Mailing address: _____

Country: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

RC07 membership fees cover a period of four calendar years. Applications received before October 15 will be processed for the current calendar year. Applications received after October 15 will be processed for the following calendar year. Please indicate your selection:

Supporter US\$40 (voluntary)

Regular US\$20

Discount US\$10 (for students from any country and members residing in a category B/C country, including:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Rep, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Fed., Rwanda, Samoa, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, S.Tome & Principe, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, West Bank & Gaza, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Lifetime Member (only available to ISA Lifetime Members aged 65+ years):

US\$80 (voluntary) US\$40 US\$20 (discount for residents in category B/C country, see list above)

Donation to RC07 activities: You can, if you wish, make a donation to the ongoing activities of RC07.

Donation amount: USD 10 20 30 50 75 100 150 Other USD _____

I agree that my postal address may appear in public communications: Yes No

I agree that my email address may appear in public communications: Yes No

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Both this form and your payment must reach ISA Secretariat in order to validate your membership. Cancellation of payment is not possible; ISA reserves the option to adjust the amount charged to correct inadvertent errors.

International Money Order to be arranged at a post office, Western Union or MoneyGram system.

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Credit card – Please note: Credit cards will be charged in euro. As a result, local currency fluctuations may occur. 3.5% of the total amount will be added to cover the banking charges.

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Current Sociology



ISA journal **CURRENT SOCIOLOGY**

Special Issue, 2011, Vol. 59, no. 2

Values and Culture: The Social Shaping of the Future

with member papers from prior mid-term conference:

<http://csi.sagepub.com/content/59/2.toc>

Edited by Reimon Bachika (Japan) and Markus S. Schulz (USA)

with further contributions by

José Casanova (USA), Lynne Ciochetto (New Zealand),

Mike Featherstone (UK), David Graeber (UK),

Eleonora Barbieri Masini (Italy), Kamlesh Mohan (India),

Scott North (Japan), Susumu Shimazono (Japan),

and Chee-Beng Tan (Hong Kong)

Values and Culture: The Social Shaping of the Future

Edited by Reimon Bachika (Japan) and Markus S. Schulz (USA)

Introduction

Reimon Bachika and Markus S. Schulz
Values and Culture in the Social Shaping of the Future

Part One: Value Formation

Mike Featherstone
Societal Value Formation and the Value of Life

Part Two: Values: Appeal and Impact in Everyday Life

Chee-Beng Tan
Capitalist Market Values in East Malaysia and China

Scott North
Deadly Virtues: Inner-Worldly Asceticism and Karôshi in Japan

Susumu Shimazono
The Value of Life and Religious Culture

Part Three: Values, Institutions, and Corporations

Lynne Ciochetto
Advertising and Value Formation: The Power of Multinational Companies

David Graeber
Values, Politics, and Democracy in the United States

Part Four: Values and Global Culture

Reimon Bachika
Symbolism and Values: Rationality and Irrationality of Culture

Kamlesh Mohan
Globalization and Cultural Values: India's Dilemma

Eleonora Barbieri Masini
Towards a Multicultural Society: The European Experience

Markus S. Schulz
Values and the Conditions of Global Communication

José Casanova
Cosmopolitanism, the Clash of Civilizations, and Multiple Modernities

Coda

Markus S. Schulz
The Values of Global Futures

Reimon Bachika
A Last Reflection

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The International Sociological Association Research Committee 07 Futures Research (ISARC07) was founded in 1971 and is dedicated to the promotion of future-oriented social research. A newsletter with details of ISARC07's activities is published about twice a year. For more information on how to become a member, please visit our websites at: <<http://www.isa-sociology.org/rc07.htm>> and <<http://futures-research.org/>>.

Editor of this Issue:


Markus S. Schulz

Incoming Newsletter Editor:

Scott North, University of Osaka, Japan

Email: <north@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp>

ISA-RC07 World Congress Timetable, Yokohama 2014

	08:30-10:20 [110min]	10:30-12:20 [110min]	12:30-13:50 [80min]	14:00-15:20 [80min]	15:30-17:20 [110min]	17:30-19:20 [110min]	19:30 - [80min+]
 Sunday 13 July	Registration Desk (opens 10:00)					Opening, Presidential Address, Reception	
Monday 14 July	<i>Main Hall</i> Unequal World Pres. Plenary I	<i>501</i> 1. Neoliberalism (Schuerkens)	<i>501</i> 2. Mobilizations (Integrative) (Langman)	<i>502 / 503</i> Unequal World Plenaries	<i>301</i> 3. Civil Society (Balan)	<i>301</i> 4. South-South (Bialakowski/Palermo)	(dinner)
Tuesday 15 July	<i>315</i> 5. Open Roundtables I (A-B)	<i>301</i> 6. Counter- Hegemony (Carroll)	(lunch)	<i>502 / 503</i> 7. Unequal World Plenaries (Schulz)	<i>F205</i> 8. BRICS (Nederveen Pieterse)	<i>301</i> 9. Universities (Matthews)	<i>F205</i> 10. Ulrich Beck Award (followed by reception/dinner)
Wednesday 16 July	<i>F202</i> 11. Future Images (Reis)	<i>F205</i> 12. Real Utopias (Wright)	(lunch)	<i>502 / 503</i> Unequal World Plenaries	<i>F206</i> 13. Self (Graziosi)	<i>F206</i> 14. Theory (Sobotka)	(dinner)
Thursday 17 July	<i>301</i> 15. Aging (Rozanova) ----- <i>Harbor Lounge B</i> 16. Post-Neoliberal (JS-RC02/07/09)	<i>303</i> 17. Water (Castro)	<i>502</i> 18. Inequality & Aging (Integrative) (Rozanova)	<i>502 / 503</i> 19. Unequal World Plenaries (/Sosa)	<i>F206</i> 20. Media (Luke/Revel)	<i>501</i> 21. Education (SanRoman/DelCerro/Toyota)	(dinner)
Friday 18 July	<i>315</i> 22. Open Roundtables II (A-B-C-D)	<i>F206</i> 23. Business	(lunch)	<i>Main Hall</i> Unequal World Pres. Plenary II	<i>F204</i> 24. Environment (Luke) ----- <i>F206</i> 25. Memory (Rappaport)	<i>F204</i> 26. Inequalities (Costa/Jelin) ----- <i>F206</i> 27. Knowledge (Guimaraes)	21:00-23:00: Congress Party
Saturday 19 July	<i>F202</i> 28. Global/Local (Akpan)	<i>F206</i> 29. Techno/Urban (Khan/Herrera/DelCerro)	12:30-14:20: <i>F206</i> 30. Movements-I (Schuster/Ting)	14:30-16:20pm: <i>501</i> 31. Movements-II (Tavera)	第18回ISA世界社会学会議		

NB: All academic sessions are expected to take place in the Pacifico Yokohama compound. Numbers or letters in *italics* indicate room numbers or room names (see the practical section for venue maps). Ordinal numbers refer to a session further described in the program. Please note that all scheduling information is subject to potential change. For special announcements, see <http://futures-research.org/>. Please make sure to double-check details upon arrival.